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NO. 3

textile bulletin

OCTOBER 1 • 1945

'Atmospheric Conditions in Cotton Textile Plants' is the title of a thorough article which begins on Page 17 of this issue. All phases of the subject are covered.



Fewer Broken Ends on Twister Frames

TRADE MARK
NON-FLUID OIL
IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE & REGISTERED
FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
BOX 539 JULY 46
CHAPEL HILL N.C.
2644

Most leading yarn and thread mills find that NON-FLUID OIL insures greater production from twister frames by keeping them in constant operation.

By reducing traveler friction it cuts down the number of broken ends, stops overstrain on yarn and does away with much blackened yarn. This insures more even operation with cleaner yarn of better quality at lower production cost.

There are other savings also: for NON-FLUID OIL lasts longer and needs be applied less often than other lubricants—thus saving on both lubricant and application cost.

USED SUCCESSFULLY IN 7 OUT OF 10 MILLS.

Write for Descriptive Bulletins



NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.
292 Madison Avenue, New York
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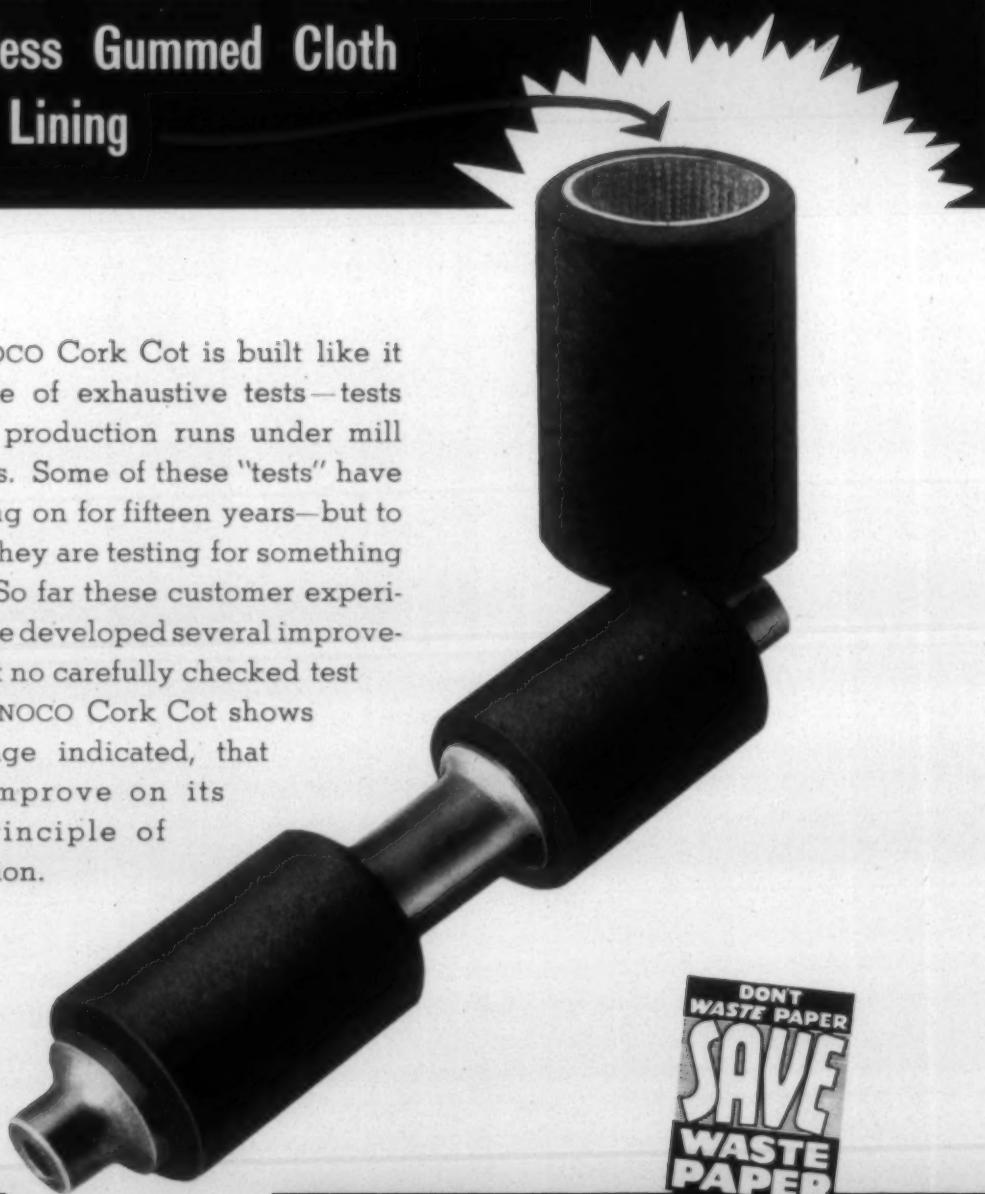
Southern District Manager
FALLS L. THOMASON, Charlotte, N. C.

WAREHOUSES: Charlotte, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Atlanta, Ga.,
Providence, R. I., Detroit, Mich., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo.

Made on different principle

The SONOCO Cork Cot - -
with the Exclusive and Patented
Seamless Gummed Cloth
Inner Lining

The SONOCO Cork Cot is built like it is because of exhaustive tests—tests made on production runs under mill conditions. Some of these "tests" have been going on for fifteen years—but to SONOCO they are testing for something better... So far these customer experiences have developed several improvements but no carefully checked test of the SONOCO Cork Cot shows any change indicated, that would improve on its basic principle of construction.



SONOCO MAKES EVERYTHING IN PAPER CARRIERS
SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY
HARTSVILLE
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DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

THE PENDULUM SWINGS . . .



From War to Peace. From military production to civilian needs. From old to new fibers, finishes, fabrics. Will you be ready? Will your cash position be strong, your assets liquid? Will you be able to carry out your plans in a way that only READY CASH makes possible? Yes—if you make Commercial Factoring part of your strategy-for-tomorrow. Why not let us talk it over?

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Fred'k Victor & Achells, Inc.
Established 1828

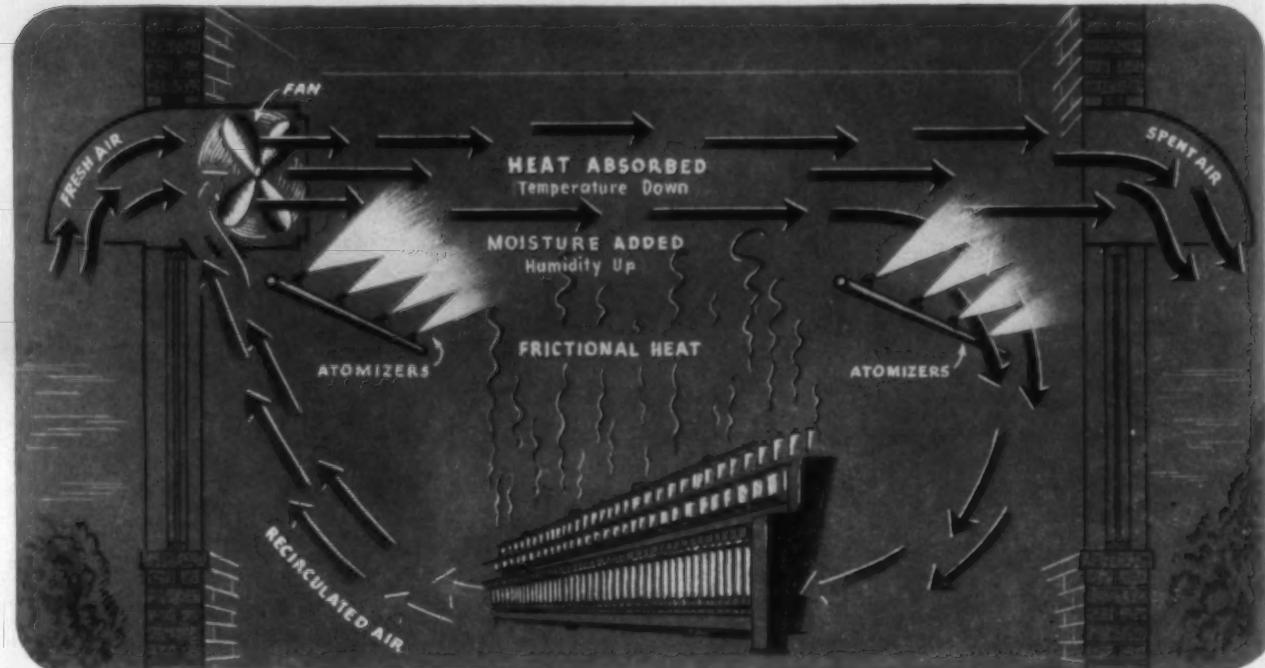
Schefer, Schramm & Vogel
Established 1838

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TWO PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

EUGENE G. LYNCH, 80 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
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**Not an ATOM SMASHER
though it uses ATOMizers**



It's the AMCO Evaporative Cooling System!

SIMPLE... efficient... the AMCO Evaporative Cooling System is ductless and clean. It works like this (see diagram): a controlled amount of fresh air is drawn in from the outside and combined with some recirculated air. Spray delivered from atomizers introduces moisture which is evaporated into the air, raising the relative humidity to the desired point. Frictional heat generated by operating machinery is absorbed by the evaporation of moisture into the air thus reducing excessive room temperature to normal. Spent air is exhausted through automatically controlled vents.

An AMCO engineer will be glad to show you how, with this system, you can prepare for the race for competitive production beginning now.

THE CONTINUOUS PROCESS OF COOLING AND HUMIDIFYING DOES THESE THINGS . . . HAS THESE FEATURES:

- ★ Reduces excessive temperature and holds relative humidity at point best suited to fibre and process.
- ★ Speeds production in high friction (heat) areas.
- ★ Assures evener yarn counts and increases breaking strength.
- ★ No cumbersome ducts to become clogged and obstruct light.
- ★ Easy to install — minimum disruption.
- ★ High flexibility to meet changing room conditions.
- ★ Minimum maintenance.
- ★ Amco Evaporative Cooling utilizes your present humidification system.
- ★ Increases workers' comfort.

AMCO EVAPORATIVE COOLING SYSTEMS

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY, PROVIDENCE, R. I. • BOSTON • ATLANTA • CHARLOTTE

*"With GULF QUALITY LUBRICANTS
our comb boxes run cool
and are free from leakage
after years of service"—*

says this Overseer.



"WE HAVE TANGIBLE EVIDENCE of better lubrication with Gulf quality lubricants," says this Overseer of spinning and carding. "Our comb boxes run cool, and are free from leakage after years of service."

Textile mill men from Maine to New Mexico report important benefits with Gulf oils and greases in service. These quality lubricants are scientifically manufactured to rigid specifications for stability and endurance. They pro-

vide the best in lubrication and safeguard your equipment against excessive wear and resulting mechanical troubles.

The helpful counsel of Gulf Service Engineers, specialists in scientific textile mill lubrication, will help you to get the kind of lubrication that insures uninterrupted production and low maintenance costs. Write, wire, or phone your nearest Gulf office today and ask a Gulf Service Engineer to call.

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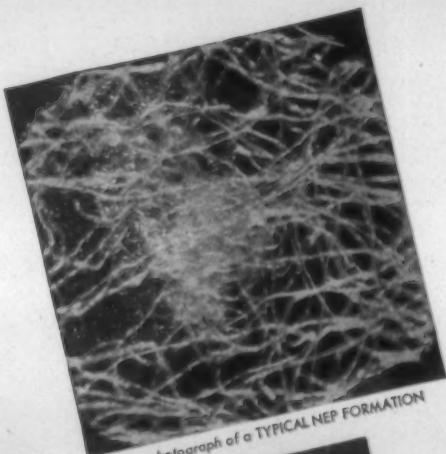
Division Sales Offices:

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NEP COUNT REDUCED 50%*

ON CARDS EQUIPPED WITH THE
SACO-LOWELL Continuous STRIPPER



Microphotograph of a TYPICAL NEP FORMATION

HERE ARE THE FACTS OF A RECENT TEST

CARDS OPERATING	WITH Continuous STRIPPER			WITHOUT STRIPPER	
	After 5 minutes	After 2½ hours	After 5 minutes	After 2½ hours	
A	71	58	82	117	
B	74	58	76	135	
C	74	39	86	105	
D	70	75	86	103	

* This test was conducted by the research staff of a large New England mill in cooperation with the card erectors of the Saco-Lowell Shops.

ADDITIONAL FACTS ABOUT THE TEST

Cards were reset before test was started so that settings of various parts were the same.

At start of the test cylinders and doffer wires were examined and found to be in very good condition.

At finish of the test, wire was again checked on each card and cards equipped with Continuous Stripper were found to be in better condition than the wire on cards without the stripper.

During the test every can of sliver delivered from the cards had four yards of sliver taken from it and weighed.

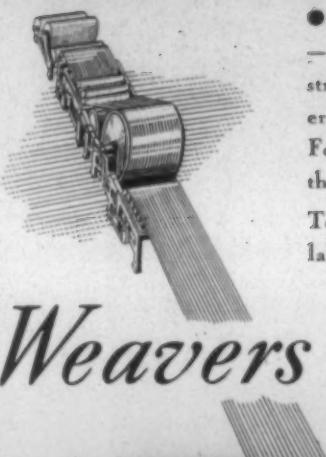
During the test ten flat strips were weighed from each card and it was found that the flat strips on Cards with the Continuous Stripper were much lighter.

The origin of neps is somewhat obscure. Some are caused by diseased fibers, others by poor ginning, and still others by conditions prevailing in the mill. Whatever the cause, neps are a serious detriment to the production of quality yarn and fine cloth. While neps cannot always be entirely eliminated, tests have shown that with efficient operating equipment they can be reduced to a minimum.

The card room is the one place where neps which have escaped the cleaning action of the Opening, Picking, and Blending Reserve can be further attacked. The test reported above is proof of this. Study it carefully, notice that the nep count was reduced considerably.

If you are now using conventional stripping methods, our engineers will be glad to make a study of your local conditions and prepare an estimate showing you just what the Saco-Lowell Continuous Card Stripper can do for your card room.

Saco-Lowell Shops
BOSTON · MASSACHUSETTS Charlotte · Greenville · Atlanta



● While today's starches are vastly improved — their basic purpose is still to give finish, strength and weight to fabrics from the modern loom—even as the Flemish weavers of the Fourteenth Century used starch to improve their fine fabrics.

Today—Staley Starches are under strictest laboratory control to meet all requirements

of weavability and weight. Highly adaptable to formulas where special warp sizing problems exist, Staley's Textile Starches have been developed by skilled chemists and are under the most exacting chemical control throughout the entire processing. As a result . . . Staley Starches have proved highly applicable to every sizing formula . . . you can rely on their uniform quality and dependable performance from car after car. Tell us your requirements and we can recommend the exact Staley Starch for your every formula need.

Weavers of France



Number Five in a series published as a Tribute to the Development of Weaving through the centuries

Flemish weavers in the 14th Century—the artists of all time in the textile industry
—used a starch sizing to give lustre and freshness to the lovely cloth they wove



STALEY STARCHES

A. E. STALEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
DECATUR, ILLINOIS

ATLANTA
SPARTANBURG

PHILADELPHIA
SAN FRANCISCO

DALLAS
CHICAGO

NEW YORK
BOSTON

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To Our Customers and Friends

Effective July 1, 1945, The Terrell Machine Company executed a contract with The Terrell Company, a corporation of the State of North Carolina, under the terms of which The Terrell Company becomes the exclusive sales representative of The Terrell Machine Company for its bobbin cleaning, conditioning and handling machinery, and the products of its bobbin and spool plant.

In addition, The Terrell Company has taken over the exclusive sales representation of the rubberized fabric products, including pickers, lug straps, hold ups, bumpers, etc., made by Denman Tire and Rubber Company, Warren, Ohio.

The Terrell Company also has taken over the sales representation for Economy Balers made by Baler Co., Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the territory previously served by The Terrell Machine Company.

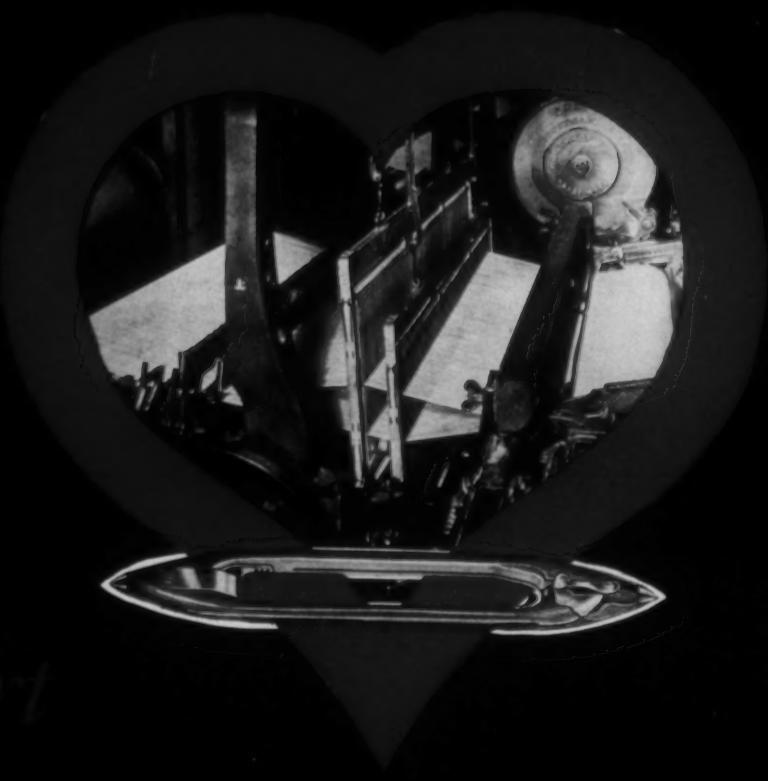
The Terrell Company has taken over the sales personnel of The Terrell Machine Company, including agency contracts with Geo. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Manchester, England; W. J. Westaway Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario, and Montreal, Quebec; E. L. Jasper, Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. D. Hughes Sales Company, Dallas, Texas; Roberto Zander, Buenos Aires.

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Incorporated

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QUALITY LOOM HARNESS EQUIPMENT
Ste-Hed-Co



The Heart

of any and every loom is

*the Harness, Reed and Shuttle
Equipment*

Be sure, therefore that it is

Perfect

(all that science, research, skill and
experience can make it)

And it is so easy to have it the Best

Buy the Flat Steel Loom Harness,
Reed and Shuttle Equipment as
made by

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.
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SOUTHERN SHUTTLES DIVISION

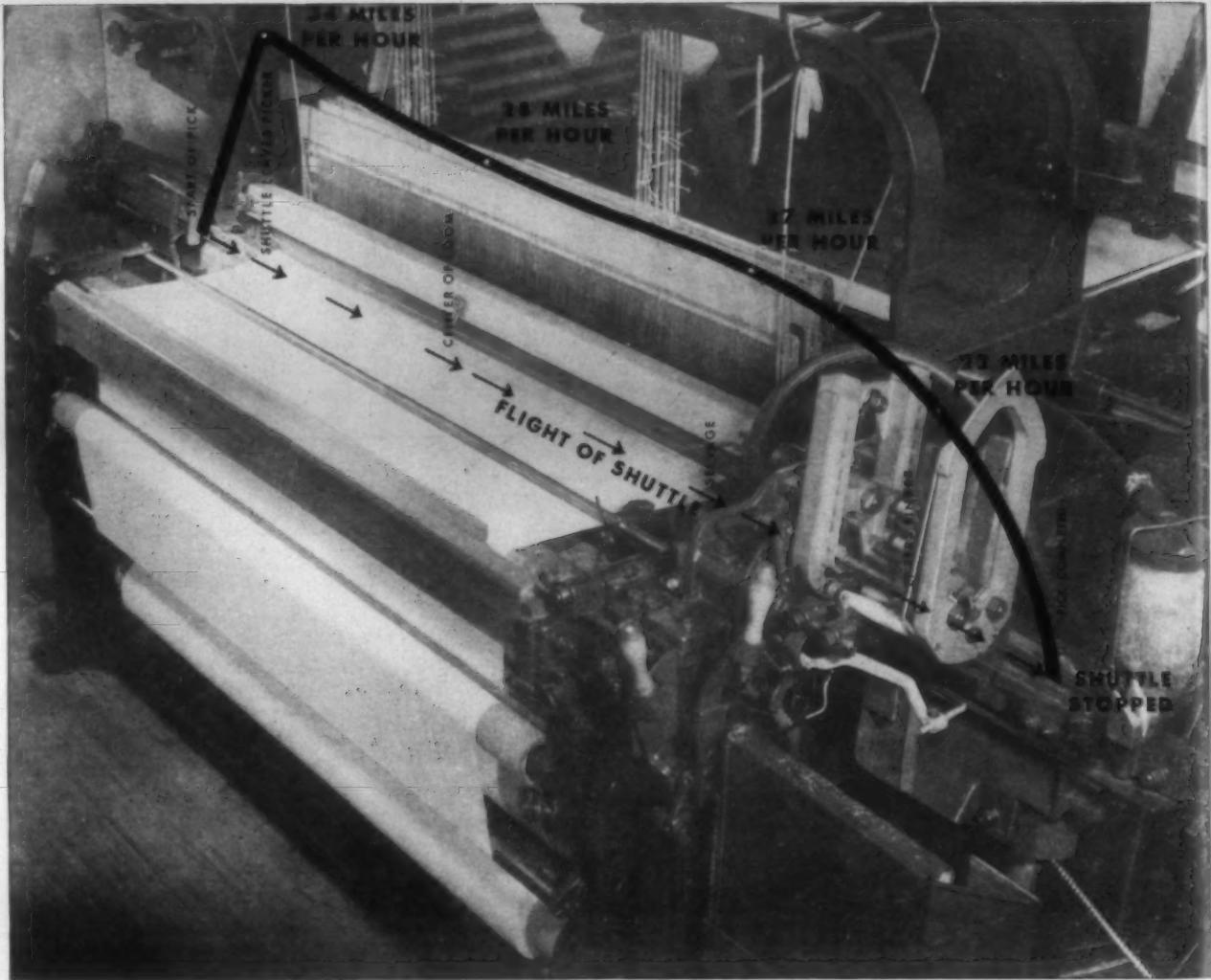
Greenville, S. C.

Manufacturers of Superior

FLAT STEEL HEDDLES—HARNESS FRAMES—ALL TYPES OF LOOM REEDS—
TEMPERED DOGWOOD SHUTTLES—LOOM HARNESS ACCESSORIES

BRANCH OFFICES
ALL OVER
THE WORLD

FIELD ENGINEERS
IN
EVERY DISTRICT



**Here's one answer to the question:
"What's the Speed of a Loom Shuttle?"**

That curve, just above, tells a startling story. It shows the shuttle starting from rest at the left of a dobby loom—and reaching a maximum velocity of 34 miles per hour in 1/30th of a second! This acceleration, from rest to 34 miles per hour, is reached within a distance of 10 inches.

It also shows that, at 172 picks per minute, the shuttle completes its travel from box to box in a little less than 1/5 of a second. And in that time it decelerates sharply as it enters the selvage of the fabric—and again as it contacts the binder. Then the shuttle comes to a dead stop and the oper-

ation is almost instantly repeated in the opposite direction. So there's one illuminating answer to the question: "What's the speed of a shuttle?" Now, to the next question: "How much faster can you make it go?", the answer is never exact or final.

For C & K engineers have steadily increased shuttle-speeds. And they are always working to move these speeds up, and up, with the single thought of making it possible for you to roll out more and more yardage, of higher and higher quality, in shorter and shorter time.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. • CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ALLENTOWN, PA.



between Today's War Weapons...
and their New Uses in Tomorrow's Looms



YES, TIME WAS when a cigarette smoker was almost as rare as hen's teeth. But with the advent of modern packaging — when the flimsy little sack of "makins" was replaced with the securely wrapped pack of ready-rolled smokes—cigarettes very soon became a widely used seller.

WE OF RAILWAY SUPPLY feel certain an improvement in handling, packing and shipping cotton waste can, likewise, result in increased demand and wider markets. By working together to upgrade our methods, aiming always at eliminating unnecessary contamination in the bales, we can

enlarge outlets and open new markets, and thus increase our profits.

RAYCO ENGINEERS, chemists and technicians are constantly engaged in exploring new and more complex end-uses for cotton by-products. And it has often been found that clean cotton is a "must" in many of these new uses.

WE ARE CERTAIN that the cotton mills, who stand to gain greatly by broader, more stable markets, will continue to offer their enthusiastic cooperation in this long range improvement program.

The RAILWAY SUPPLY & Mfg. Co. AND AFFILIATES

Specialists in Grading, Marketing and Processing Cotton Fibres

General Offices: Cincinnati, Ohio

Plants and Sales Offices: Cincinnati, Ohio • Franklin, Ohio • Atlanta, Ga. • Charlotte, N. C. • Covington, Tenn. • Greensboro, N. C. • Chicago, Ill. • New York, N. Y. • Detroit, Mich.



RAYCO

COTTON
WASTE

COTTON MILL MEN

"BI-COIL" Drawing is more than a new NAME
— It is a new DEVELOPMENT!
Why not take advantage of the savings it
makes possible in your Card Room?

Close-up of
"BI-COIL"
trumpets

WHITIN "BI-COIL" DRAWING FRAMES

HERE ARE THE FACTS:

- (1) It will give DOUBLE the production of other drawing.
- (2) It requires only HALF the number of sliver cans for drawing and for the first roving process.
- (3) It will save a material amount of floor space in the card room.
- (4) While doubling the quantity, it will produce work of quality fully equivalent to that of other drawing.



Mill installation view of Whitin "BI-COIL" Drawing Frames.

YOU CAN MAINTAIN EQUAL PRODUCTION—And Still...

- REDUCE** Floor space by 50%
- REDUCE** Can costs by 50%
- REDUCE** Drawing deliveries by 50%

Compared to other drawing frames the performance of these Whitin "Bi-Coil" Drawing Frames is startling.

In addition to the savings in floor space, can costs, and number of deliveries required, they also provide easier creeling and cleaning for the operatives.

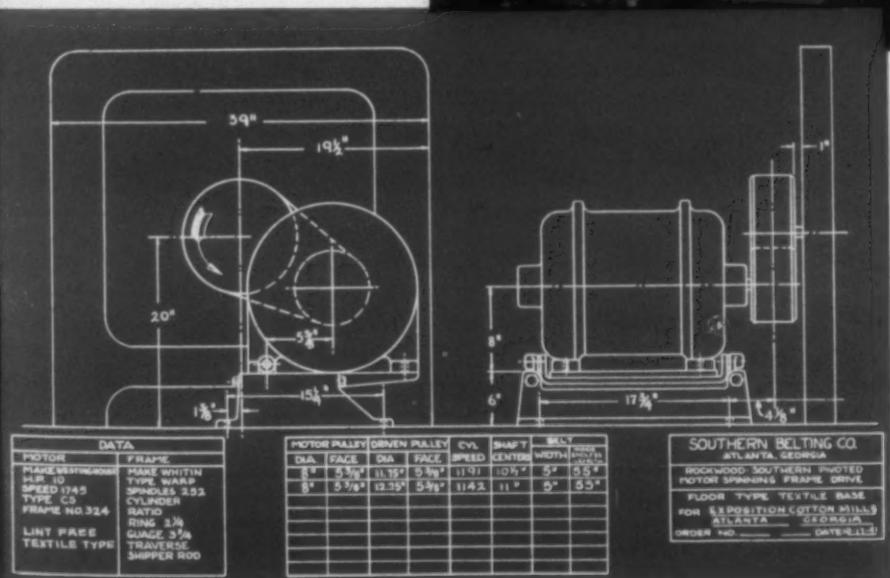
The sliver is free from twist due to an improved Can Motion and the quality of sliver is improved by the use of lower drafts.

Our sales representatives will be glad to explain to you how "Bi-Coil" Drawing can be used to advantage in your Card Room.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.
CHARLOTTE, N. C. ATLANTA, GA.

One type of drive that is helping the Textile Industry maintain production at more than theoretical capacity

For the third straight year, the textile industry has maintained production of critically needed textiles at more than its presumed capacity. Modern drives, (like the one detailed below), providing the ultimate in efficiency, space-saving and ease of maintenance, are helping to keep textile machines running at peak production.



Our Engineers can assist you in modernizing your drives. Why not write us today, and let us send one of them for consultation?

SOUTHERN BELTING COMPANY

Manufacturers

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Distributors

DYED
ACETATE RAYON!
finished with

ARIPEL-FS

Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

Has Excellent
Fastness to
Atmospheric Gases

Yes, acetate rayon dyed fabrics treated with double-action ARIPEL-FS are remarkably resistant to the fading action of atmospheric gases as proven by the "Gas Chamber" test.

ARIPEL-FS is also an effective softener and therefore works two ways in one bath treatment —

- Increases the gas-resistance of the color.
- Imparts a soft, smooth pleasing finish.

ARKANSAS CO. INC.

Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals for over 40 Years

Newark, New Jersey

Tomorrow's Supervisors

TOMORROW'S supervisors in the textile industry—where are they coming from? Are the various colleges going to furnish them, or are they going to come from the ranks as in the past? How many of us have given this subject a thought? Frankly, the writer is a bit worried about this situation.

How many of us remember when we were doffing, or laying up filling, or taking out quills. When we longed for the day we could advance to a section, a second hand job, an overseer job. How we would work all day and study half the night to try to prepare ourselves for a better position! We the supervisors of today did that, came up the hard way through the mill. How many boys in the mill are doing that now? How many ever read a book, or even have the slightest desire in their hearts to ever become a supervisor? Well, brother, I'll wager you can count all of them in your department on the fingers of one hand, so if tomorrow's supervisors are coming from the ranks as in the past, pity our industry.

Let's ask ourselves a question, why aren't the doffers and quill boys of today studying and trying to prepare themselves for a better job? That question should not be hard for us to answer—they have no inducement. They know the toils and hardships we endure. They know, whether they are members of a union or not, that the union directly or indirectly is telling the supervisor what he can and what he cannot do. They know that the supervisor isn't making any more money than they are; if they work as many hours as the supervisor their overtime pay will run their earnings up to more than their supervisor is getting. We have all seen it happen during the war. Many times a frame hand or doffer has received more pay for a week's work than his supervisor. What can we expect as long as these conditions are allowed to exist in our industry?

Tomorrow's supervisors will be just what the industry of today wants them to be. They will be the kind of supervisors that the industry is training them to be, be that training good or bad. How long will it be until some company will pioneer a movement to put

its supervisors on a little higher level; to let them know the company appreciates the part they play in production and cost; to pay them on a production and quality basis rather than a flat weekly or monthly salary; to let him be set aside, outstanding, put him in a position where the men under him will envy and respect him, rather than feel that he is an old cheap so and so, and that they make as much or more money than he does.

Tomorrow's supervisors—sounds like a joke, doesn't it? And unless something is done pretty soon for today's supervisors, tomorrow's supervisors will be just a joke. There just won't be any. Our colleges cannot furnish overseers and second hands. It is their job to furnish executives, it is our job to furnish overseers and second hands. Where are we going to get them from ten years from today?—*W. F. Crowder*.

A Good Attitude

YOUR job is what you make it. It can be a constant drudgery, a distasteful task to be gotten out of the way in the shortest possible time, or a source of job and pride in personal achievement. It has been demonstrated that a round peg won't fit in a square hole which tends to prove that if a man's heart isn't in his work he's getting nowhere fast. The worker who has a deep interest in his job is, on the other hand, bound to be happy and of a healthy, stable disposition.

Your attitude toward your job is reflected in your home and community life. If you are inclined to petty jealousies and are envious of your fellow workers, you're bound to be dissatisfied with your occupation. You'll probably feel that other fellows get all the breaks while poor, unfortunate you are overlooked every time. As a result, you'll be hard to get along with and you'll probably take it out on the folks at home. If you fall into this particular category, don't be dismayed. You have plenty of company, for a good many men suffer from an unhealthy mental attitude toward their jobs and are distinctly unhappy as a direct result. Such people are not blessed with congenial homes, and if they took inventory of themselves they'd find that their un-

happiness could be cured by a cessation of brooding and discontent.

Take pride in your work, and you'll find that the days will grow shorter, that your occupation will grow increasingly more interesting, and that your new mental outlook on life will bring you much happiness both at home and at work.

These years of high pressure war production have made all of us irritable and moody at times. Long hours of overtime and a lessening of our leisure hours have made us susceptible to periodic petty jealousies and imaginings of wrongs inflicted upon us. But there's a cure for every ill, and the best thing to do, if you're suffering from jangled nerves, is to go about your work with the idea of improving its quality and with a firm resolution to do the job to the very best of your ability.

Probably the best possible illustration of the correct mental attitude a man should have toward his job is embodied in the following story: Three men were toiling side by side, laying brick. A curious bystander inquired as to what they were doing. The first man replied, "I am laying brick." The second man answered, "I am earning five dollars a day." But the third man proudly exclaimed, "I am building a cathedral."

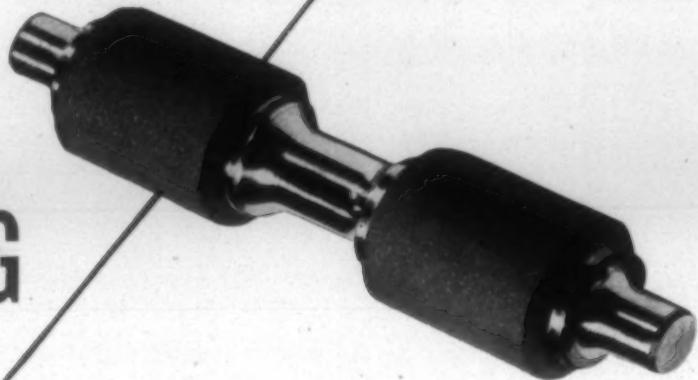
So, whatever your occupation, take a deep personal interest in it and do it well. Bear in mind that you are not just finishing a machine part, but actually building a definite product. No matter what your work, it is creative and worthy of your best efforts. Make your motto: "Work to live" and not "Live to work!"—*The Slater News*.

An Opportunity

WITHIN the memory of any living Southerner, the South, rich in human and natural resources, has been desperately poor. Its pitifully slow improvement in the past decades has been accelerated during the war, with strides forward in the living standards of the Southern people. Today the South is on the threshold of a great opportunity, for balancing its long unbalanced economy; for the increased industrialization of the region, bringing jobs and security to its people.—*The Southern Patriot*.

This improved synthetic cot gives you

**LONGER
SPINNING
LIFE**



...because it retains its superior grip

MILL MEN find that Armstrong's Accotex Cots spin high quality yarn longer and more consistently than any other synthetic cot. This is because the synthetic rubber composition from which these cots are made is scientifically compounded with cork. Accotex Cots, therefore, positively resist slicking up; thus they need to be rebuffed much less often. And that means a longer service life and more even production from every Armstrong Accotex Cot.

See the list below for the seven additional important advantages offered by Accotex Cots. Then test the advantages of Accotex in your own mill. Results will show why Accotex Cots are now serving more spindles than any other synthetic cover. For samples, prices, and complete information on Armstrong's Accotex Cots, contact your Armstrong representative. Or write Armstrong Cork Co., Textile Products Dept., 8210 Arch St., Lancaster, Pa.



**CHECK THESE
EXTRA ADVANTAGES!**

1. **GOOD DRAFTING**—Accotex Cots resist slicking.
2. **REDUCED EYEBROWING**—Resistance to slicking minimizes eyebrowing.
3. **REDUCED LAPPING**—Accotex Cots have little affinity for textile fibers and are nonsweating.
4. **GOOD START-UP**—Accotex Cots are non-thermoplastic and resist flattening.
5. **SOLVENT RESISTANCE**—Accotex Cots are not affected by oil, water, dyes, or textile solvents.
6. **SEAMLESS CONSTRUCTION**—Accotex Cots have no seams—can't break open in service.
7. **QUICK ASSEMBLY**—Accotex Cots are ready glued.

ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTEX COTS

CORK COTS • ACCOTEX APRONS



Atmospheric Conditions in Cotton Textile Plants

—A Study for the Division of Labor Standards, United States Department of Labor—

By DR. PHILIP DRINKER, Professor of Industrial Hygiene, Harvard University School of Public Health

THE manufacture of good yarn and good cloth requires both humidity and temperature control, especially the former. The recommended relative humidities are as follows: Carding 60-65 per cent, roving 50-60 per cent, spinning 50-70 per cent, weaving 75-85 per cent. Modern weaving rooms and most spinning rooms have automatic humidity control. In winter the relative proportions of fresh and of recirculated air are controlled automatically. A great fuel economy, especially in northern climates, is obviously effected by such recirculation while humidity control is easier and is less costly. A very common humidifier sprays mist at ceiling height while another blows moist air into the room through a "turbo-head." Either type can easily be made automatic—they go on and off with a certain wet bulb temperature.

In the rayon industry, and now in nylon, accurate temperature control is essential to much of the process, so that air conditioning is becoming standard for the industry. This means that the air conditioning units have refrigeration by means of which the temperature of the spray water, and hence the temperature and humidity of the air supplied to the workrooms, are under accurate control at all seasons. We know of no mills in the United States today engaged exclusively in cotton processing so equipped—they can warm the spray water in winter, but they cannot cool it in hot weather. Cotton textile prices within the past have been considered too low to justify the high cost of cooling with mechanical refrigeration. Evaporative cooling is often used and is fairly common, especially in hot and dry climates.

The effects of high temperatures and humidities upon the worker have been explored very fully. There are plenty of data now available to show any skeptic that the efficiency of the worker, man or woman, begins to fall off when the dry and wet bulb exceeds certain combinations. A third factor, air motion, should be considered. The combination of these three factors has been assembled in a three-dimensional graph (Fig. 1), from which one can easily determine the relative importance of temperature and humidity. There is both a seasonal and a geographic variation in the comfort zone in this graph—hot weather in the months normally cool is unpleasant, while residents of Houston and New Bedford never agree on precisely the same conditions of warmth. But

these differences are not important once we pass to the warm (upper) zone. If we go much above this zone we begin to get a noticeable drop in human efficiency and it is a rare individual who is unaffected. Seasonal and geographic considerations do not compensate for the simple fact that man does not do his daily work at maximum efficiency in zones much above the comfort zone.

Ventilation Equipment

American cotton mills usually maintain a dew point of about 67° F. during the cool season, for the sake of manufacturing processes. If the outside wet bulb temperature approximates this dew point, there is no fuel saving in recirculation and the ventilation equipment supplies only fresh air. If the outside wet bulb falls below 67° F. enough recirculation is maintained to bring the dew point up to 67° F. At an outside wet bulb temperature of 32° about 14 per cent outside air would be mixed with the room air, passed through the spray humidifier, be saturated at 67° and then be heated to the desired dry bulb temperature. If the air change of a spinning room is about once in four minutes at a 32° wet bulb outside temperature, there would be a complete fresh air change of once in 28 minutes. In general, floor space per occupant in cotton mills vastly exceeds that necessary physiologically, so that such an air change is more than ample.

The motors and other machinery in modern cotton mills generate a large amount of heat. Many mills need to supply but little heat, even in winter, while in summer the heat in both spinning and weave rooms can become excessive. A well-designed modern mill with mechanical refrigeration can cope with these high temperatures. In mills without refrigeration, no live steam should be used for humidification, and humidification should be done by means of spray humidifiers which can cool the air by evaporation. Air movement will help in moderately warm weather, although it may be prejudicial to some operations.

British law prohibits humidification when the wet bulb temperature reaches 75° and requires closing the mill when it reaches 78°. Physiologically the law is sound, and a glance at the graph of Fig. 1 will show that such wet bulb temperatures exceed the upper limits of the human comfort zone. At even minimum increase above

this zone, human efficiency always decreases. The obvious remedy is to lower the temperatures by adequate means.

Studies by the United States Public Health Service have shown that the cotton industry is not an unhealthful one, and that it compares favorably with other industries such as steel. But a minor illness, cotton mill fever, is peculiar to the industry and has been known under a variety of names for years. It is not, however, a serious problem and is wholly preventable by means of dust control. It occurs among gin and cotton mill workers and closely resembles "heckling fever, mill fever, grain fever, and hemp fever reported in workers inhaling flax, jute, grain, and hemp dust." It is fairly common among workers handling low grade cotton of all kinds, and is caused by a bacterium in or on the cotton dust.

This illness has been experienced by many of the mill executives to whom we talked. At the time of the first attack many of them did not know what the trouble was and ascribed the illness to some mild infection which they thought would disappear in a day or so. Mill fever is most apt to occur after a holiday—hence the popular name of Monday fever. There seems to be a temporary resistance acquired by one or more attacks and lasting for a limited time. There is a comparable illness, metal fume fever, known to brass manufacturers and welders of galvanized iron, in which the resistance to a second exposure is measurable in terms of the leukocytosis (elevation in white blood cell count) which the illness always causes.

It is generally agreed that the mill fever is prevented by efficient dust and lint control, and that there is no satisfactory medical or prophylactic treatment. Some workers are more sensitive than others. In this country,

it seems that those who are unusually sensitive leave the industry and seek other jobs, but such job shifting does not seem to be practiced in Great Britain where a rather high incidence of asthma among cotton mill operatives is said to occur.

Dust Collection

In most of the mills seen, the opening room was close to the receiving room and frequently in a building entirely separate from the picker room. Some of the opening machines were enclosed and little or no dust escaped into the room. In others the atmosphere was objectionably dusty and the most unskilled type of labor employed.

From the first cleaning process the cotton is sucked over to the picker room. The suction fan is usually set up on the floor but may be hung from the ceiling. Light galvanized iron ducts are used with diameters up to about 15 inches. Judging from our inspections, there is virtually no abrasive action on this duct or on the fan housing, and replacements from wear are negligible. The conveyed cotton is caught on the screens of the rotating cages, known in the industry as condensers, which feed it to the picker tables where it is cleaned further, emerges as a soft sheet, and is rolled into laps 18 inches in diameter, 44 inches wide, and about one inch thick. The laps are then transported by overhead trolleys, trucks, or conveyors to the carding machines.

A modern picker fan discharges about 1,500 to 1,800 cubic feet of air per minute (CFM). The purpose of this draft is to rid the cotton of its dirt, which falls through slots and screens to trays and drawers, and the untrapped portions are then carried over to "dust houses" or to dust collectors. The dust house is usually in the basement and consists simply of a large brick walled room or plenum chamber with a chimney of such area that each picker fan is allotted a minimum of chimney area six to eight square feet. This means that the velocity up the chimney may exceed 200 linear feet per minute (FPM), although lower velocities are recommended. Unquestionably, the dust houses are very simple, upkeep is negligible, and they have been used for years. But they waste heat, as no air recirculation is possible and their dust collecting efficiency is low. One has but to look at the area near the chimney to be convinced that the dust house is not an efficient dust or lint collector.

Several cotton dust collectors are now being marketed and can be seen in mills in all parts of the country. They are installed in the picker room and are intended for continuous operation with recirculation of cleaned air right back into the picker room. The principle of these collectors is to build up a filter mat of the air-floated cotton fibers and cause this mat to do the actual air dust filtering. As the mat becomes too thick, it is cleaned off either automatically or manually. The filter may rotate slowly or the mat may be built up vertically in flat sheets or in cloth bags about a foot in diameter (Figs. 2 and 3).

It is common practice in dust and fume collection in the mineral industries to measure the pressure drop across the filters and to shake off the accumulated dust cake when the pressure becomes excessive. It is not at all difficult to record such pressure drops and thus to fix a schedule or routine of filter cleaning so that no undue accumulation of filter cake takes place. It is also common practice in the dusty trades to sample the ex-

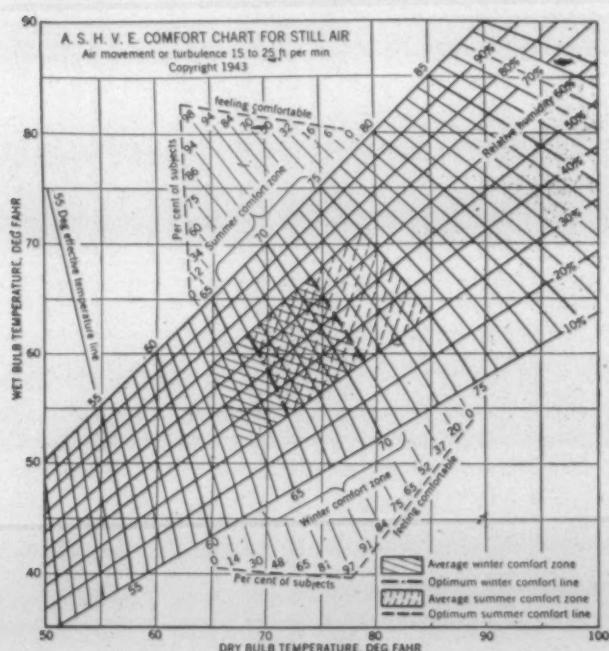
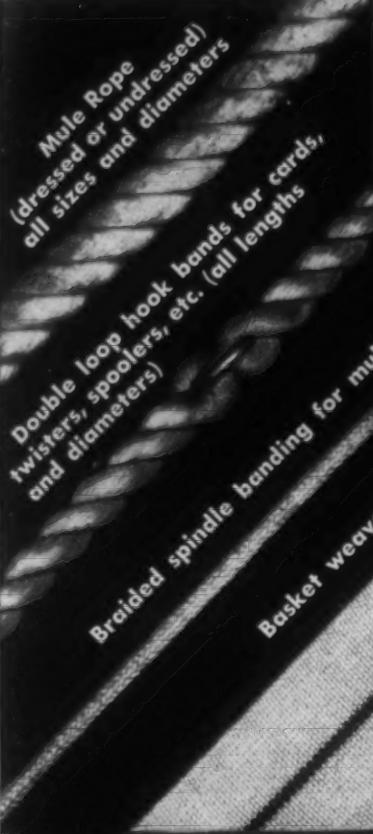


Fig. 1—The comfort chart for air velocities of 15 to 25 FPM. Both summer and winter comfort zones apply to inhabitants of the United States only. Application of winter comfort line is further limited to rooms heated by central station systems of the convection type. The line does not apply to rooms heated by radiant methods. Application of summer comfort line is limited to homes, offices and the like where occupants become fully adapted to the artificial air conditions. The line does not apply to buildings where the exposure is less than three hours. (From *The Guide*, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.)

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haust air and to determine how much dust it contains. We have seen no evidence in any cotton mill that either of these simple steps are ever taken—yet they are inexpensive and very practical.

In handling rock dust, linear velocities through the dust filters are about two to six FPM. In the filters of dust respirators worn by workers in some dusty jobs, the filtering velocity is about 15 FPM. In filters used for cleaning the air prior to introduction into an air-conditioned railroad car, the velocity is about 40 FPM.

The cleaning efficiency in the examples cited is very high—much higher than one sees today in dust collectors in cotton mills. The main reason for the difference is that the cotton mill cleaners are apt to be grossly overloaded and often are run at 180 FPM and even higher, so that a filter is expected to handle far more linty air than it can. A back pressure is soon built up and the effect is noticed on the lap the picker is producing. Our observation has been that this latter point is the one which really interests the operator—not the dust which escapes into the air. If the lap is dirty, prompt steps are taken to correct the trouble but no mill operator and no makers of cotton dust collectors could give us any idea whatever of the actual dust collecting efficiency of the machines. They simply state that the criterion of per-

formance is the condition of the lap. To measure the performance of these collectors and to record the results routinely would not be difficult. Such measurement always results in improving conditions in the mineral industries and probably would be equally effective in the cotton industry.

Lint Generation and Collection

In going from carding rooms on down to weave rooms, one notices that the problem becomes increasingly that of lint control rather than dust control. In card rooms, the lint which escapes flies everywhere—it can be seen on rafters, window ledges and on the floor. In spinning rooms, many mills are equipped with overhead blowers on trolleys which blow lint off bobbins and for that purpose are very effective. But they add to the problem of lint collection from the air. Spinning frames generate considerable lint and its source is fairly obvious. Looms handle thread sized with starch which makes the lint relatively heavy. When the threads of the warps rub each other, the resulting lint is apt to fall down towards the floor and stick to everything it touches. Perhaps because of the oil added after opening, all cotton lint is difficult to remove except by actual brushing or blowing with compressed air hose. Cleaning by compressed air is popular because it is easy and quick, but its general use is always an admission that the industry is unable to collect the dust at its source.

The practical mill operator has a fairly good idea where lint comes from in each process, but no one, so far as we can discover, has ever made actual determinations of lint generation. Suggestions that such studies would be worth while were greeted with polite skepticism. Yet no engineer would attempt to install dust collectors in other industries without making such exploratory studies. The object, of course, is to design exhaust systems with the most effective hoods and handling the minimum air volumes. Mill managers to whom we talked about lint and dust collection questioned the practical possibilities of installing exhausts, even under looms, in order to collect lint. But one sees such installations on high speed automatic spoolers and on shearing machines simply because operation without them is impracticable. In rayon mills the operation of the spinning bath and making the "cakes" of yarn in the first stage of the process would be impossible without very efficient local exhausts.

Card Strippers

Vacuum card strippers are very effective in preventing dust and lint from being thrown into the air. They operate intermittently from a special vacuum pump and receiver placed at a remote point. The intake nozzles which move back and forth across the cards are narrow, the air volumes handled are relatively low, the pipe velocities are high, and dust collection is very efficient. But their function is not comparable to that of the picker dust collectors or to the lint collectors just discussed.

The air washer or spray humidifier, is, in our opinion, not a practical lint collector. It is intended for dew point control, a function it performs very well, but it is not well adapted to collecting continuously lint or cotton dust. One has but to inspect the air washer of any air-conditioned cotton mill to be convinced. It does not mat-

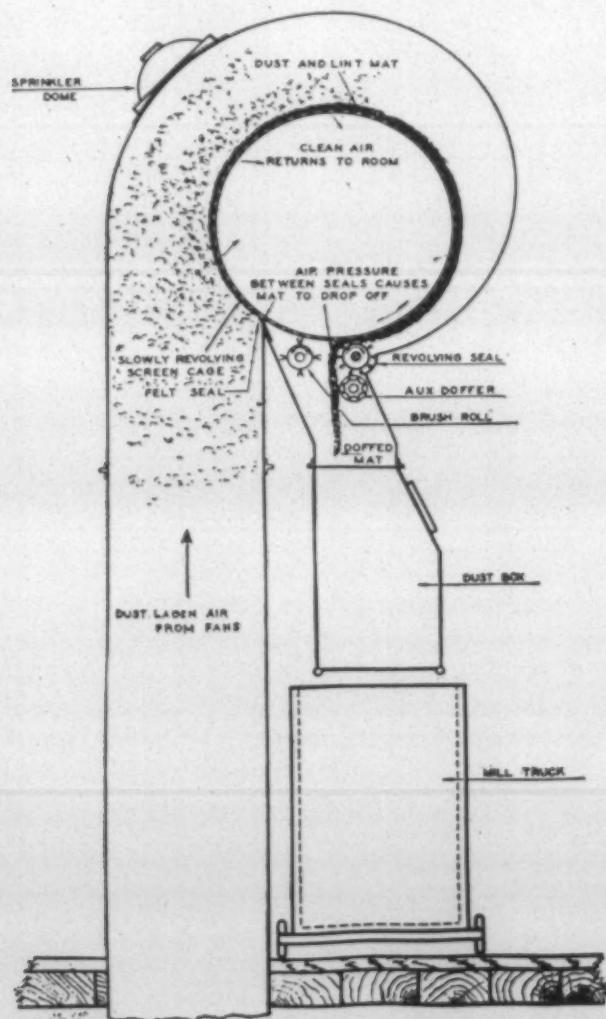
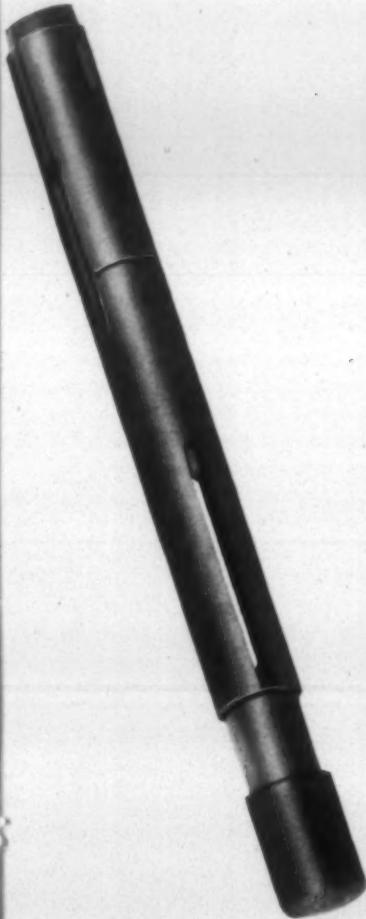


Fig. 2—Return condenser which filters dust-laden air from pickers and returns the cleaned air to workroom. Filter drum is of wire mesh and rotates very slowly.



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ter what grade of cotton is being processed, the screens of the washer, the eliminator plates, and the strainers at the pump intakes show plenty of lint and often get fouled up so that they need extra cleaning. In short, the air brought from the mill to the washer should be cleaned of its lint before it goes to the washer. We have seen air washers turned into a slovenly mess simply because the operators used them as lint catchers and neglected to clean them.

A number of mills have installed electrostatic precipitators to remove oil or coal smoke from the air supplied, for which purpose they are well adapted. But they are not lint catchers. The only result from such misuse is the failure of a good piece of equipment to do something for which it was never intended.

Fire Risk From Cotton Dust

As noted previously, there are occasional fires started in ducts and pickers. Firms handling low-grade stock stated to us repeatedly that their fire risks were much worse than those in mills handling only high-grade, long staple cotton. Bales of low-grade material are apt to contain pieces of metal such as bottle tops, nails, even matches. If a fire from static or frictional sparks starts in one of the collectors illustrated in Fig. 2 or 3, it may be more inaccessible than in one of the old style dust houses, but it is localized.

Because of the processes involved and the materials handled, American cotton mills often operate under con-

ditions of temperature and humidity which far exceed the upper limits of the human physical efficiency zone. Air conditioning is rapidly being introduced throughout the industry. At present it is unusual to find a cotton mill with refrigerating means for cooling the water used in the air washer—they can warm the water in winter, but depend mostly upon evaporative cooling in warm weather. Means for lowering the temperature during the hot months should be considered so that mills can operate at all seasons of the year under conditions which are not far above the upper limits of the human comfort and efficiency zone. An upper limit of 80° wet bulb would not be unreasonable and would be physiologically sound.

The collection of picker room dust by the conventional dust house is wasteful of heat and is not very efficient. Continuous dust collectors, recently introduced in place of the dust houses, give promise of being good enough dust catchers to allow the filtered air to be returned to the workroom. But data are needed to show how effective the dust collectors are under practical operation.

No information is available on the production and collection of lint in the various processes following picking. Although exhaust hoods are installed on shearing machines and high-speed spoolers and on various machines in the linen industry, there appear to be no data at all on the air flow requirements for local exhausts for lint collection, filtration, and recirculation of the filtered air to the workroom.

Judging from results of similar programs in other industries, improvements of the type suggested will very likely result in improved working conditions and possibly in the reduction in the production of "seconds." Such a program should be backed by sound engineering data obtained from practical operation. The several state textile research units as in North and South Carolina are ideal pilot plants for carrying out preliminary studies which could be transferred to full-size plants as results warrant.

There is a certain loss of social caste, apparently, from working as a cotton mill operative—at least we have been so informed in both the North and South. Workers, especially women, dislike coming out of mills with wisps of cotton fiber on their hair. Medical care, rest rooms for women, and a place where workers can go have a smoke, modern cafeterias, wash rooms and toilets are below the standard one finds in new industries such as aircraft manufacture and in rayon and nylon mills. Admittedly the cotton industry has recently been through some very lean years and money for anything but the bare essentials of manufacturing existence has been scarce. We hold no brief for the reliability of prophets, but we agree with them that the cotton industry will be faced with ever increasing competition from other industries, including synthetic textiles, and that its working conditions will have to be improved.

Nevertheless, it should be recognized that health records in the cotton textile industry are good. There is nothing inherently unhealthy about the industry save for its tendency to allow somewhat dusty conditions in certain processes, and hot atmospheric conditions in others. Just how much these conditions contribute to labor turnover is not determinable today because of the artificiality of labor stabilization which has been enforced by war conditions.

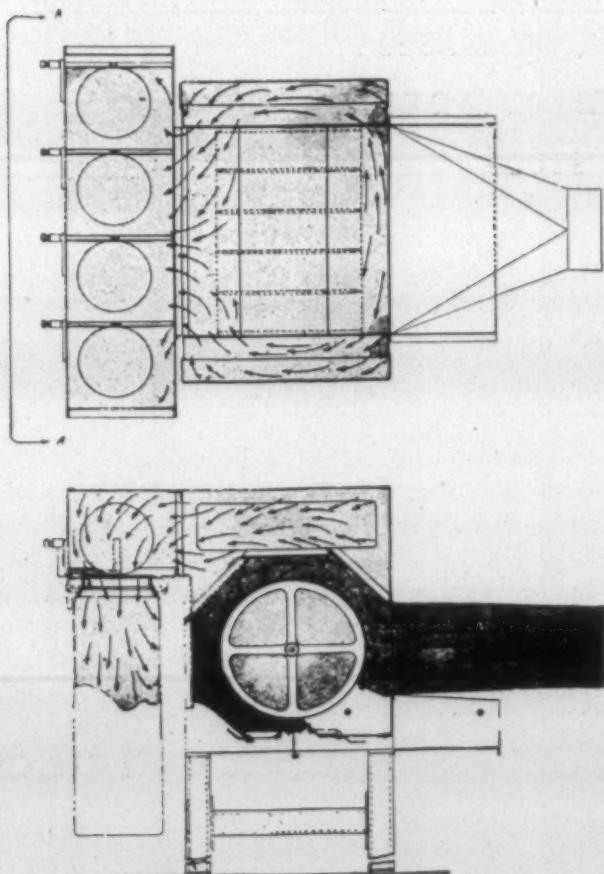
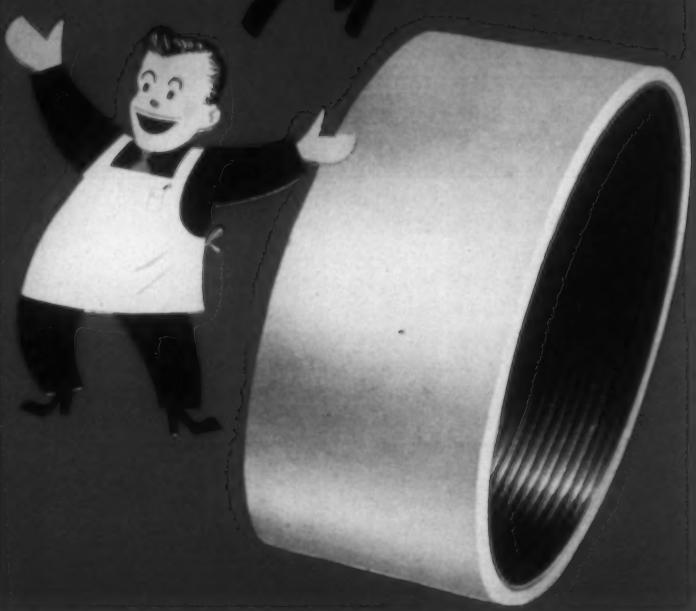


Fig. 3—Return air condenser with rotary screen and bag filters on the exhaust side at left. The condenser collects a usable lap while the bags collect a mixture of dust and short lint fibers. Heavy shading indicates dusty and waste-laden air going to filter. Light shading in filter is air recirculating to beater box. (Drawing courtesy of Saco-Lowell Shops.)



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Tomorrow's Textiles—Yesterday's Test Methods

By J. B. GOLDBERG, Research Director, J. P. Stevens & Co.

THE post-war period promises numerous new fibers, fabrics, and finishes but our evaluation of their merits depends on the soundness of our testing procedure and interpretation of the data. Before becoming too concerned with the potentialities of the textiles of tomorrow there is a definite need for improvement in the testing technique used today.

For example, in the outerwear field, it is reasonable to assume that there will be considerable development of comparatively light-weight fabrics which are important in such clothing—heat insulating properties, wind and rain resistance, and resistance to wear, but we are lacking the simple instruments and standard methods of measuring these properties and the interpretation of results which will mean something to the consumer.

For measuring thermal insulation there is need for an instrument that will give reproducible results on a sample in less than several hours, that can be operated by someone who is not a trained physicist, and the results of which can be translated into comparatively simple standard units.

With the rapid developments being made by the chemists to provide better and more durable water-repellent finishes, we are certain to see wider applications to tomorrow's fabrics. Although we have a standard hydrostatic test, a spray test, and a water-immersion test, what a consumer wants to know is "Will this fabric as a raincoat keep the rain out and for how long?" or, "Will this shower curtain resist hot water, cold water, and soap for a reasonable length of time?" There is need for a simple specific test to evaluate the suitability of fabrics to be used in raincoats and a means of interpreting the facts so that the layman can understand them.

A great deal of emphasis has been placed on the air permeability of clothing used by our armed forces, and it is safe to assume that this characteristic will receive a certain amount of promotion in the garments of tomorrow. The Bureau of Standards' instrument, originally developed about 13 years ago, is reasonably good to measure the air flow through parachute fabrics, but it is of doubtful value on the less permeable, so-called wind-resistant fabrics. For testing such fabrics the instrument in use today is the Gurley Densometer, but it was originally designed for the testing of paper and leaves much to be desired when used for testing fabrics.

Tear resistance is a term which is very familiar to those of us who have been concerned with the delivery of parachute fabrics to the Ordnance, Air Corps, and Navy Departments. There are a variety of so-called standard test methods—strip, trapezoid, Finch, and Elmendorf, but nobody seems to be quite sure of which test means what in terms of fabrics performance.

Resistance to puncture, which is actually the initial starting point of a tear (excluding parachute fabrics),

is of great importance, yet we have no standard method for making such a test.

Breaking strength is one item which is almost always included among the specifications for textile materials, whether they are going into sheets or parachutes, dress goods or tents. Serious consideration should be given to the problem of improving the reliability of the information provided with tensile strength testing machines of today, and restricting the inclusion of such test results to specifications where we have definite proof of their significance.

For work clothing and certain outerwear, the abrasion resistance of fabrics is an extremely important property. Some fibers, constructions, and finishes are said to contribute to increased abrasion resistance but there is no testing machine that meets with the approval of the A.S.T.M., or any other technical group whose duty it is to lead the way in developing standard test methods.

In the field of dress goods and suitings where cotton and rayon are concerned, it is expected that considerable emphasis will be placed on crease resistance, resilience, crush resistance or wrinkle-proofing. These characteristics are of course important in numerous other items, such as blankets, neckties, pile upholstery, interlining, cushion filler, and rugs. We have heard of countless claims made for the synthetic resins and fibers themselves which are supposed to make a woman's dress crease-proof or make a crease stay in a pair of men's slacks, depending on which claim will sell the most goods, but we have no good testing instrument or method for determining these characteristics.

Fabric Stability

Fabric stability is another much-discussed item, but how are we to test a fabric's stability when we still do not have a good foolproof ordinary wash test for the determination of shrinkage in rayon fabrics? As recently as October, 1944, the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Committee for studying the dimensional changes in fabrics in home laundering, dry and wet cleaning, reported that we are still far from solving the problem of how to make suitable laboratory tests and how to correlate them with actual performance. Perhaps the solution lies in the successful chemical and mechanical finishing of properly constructed fabrics which will permit the use of cotton wash tests. To be perfectly honest, perhaps our test methods are not so bad, and the difficulty lies in the efforts of some technicians to convince themselves or others that when a rayon fabric shrinks or stretches too much the technique must be wrong.

Fabric stability also involves the determination of unidirectional and multidirectional creep under both single applications of load and repeated stress. How can we

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Dissolves lime soaps and other metallic soap deposits.
Prevents scum formation in dyeing and scouring operations.
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COTTON: In kier-boiling—for whiter, softer goods, more uniformly absorbent. In dyeing inhibits bronzing of some dyes, prevents scum formation and resist spots. Assists penetration of starch finishes.

RAYON: In scouring viscose and acetate yarns and fabrics. In dyeing of pigmented rayon. In finishing mixes, for greater uniformity. Metasol also is an excellent dispersing agent for delusterants.

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We have prepared a handbook for the convenience of users and prospective users of Metasol Grains. In it we have assembled general and specific information concerning the textile application of Metasol. This data has been obtained through research and through study of practical mill operations. Write for your copy today.

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assure a woman that a fabric will not stretch, sag or bag when we have no approved standard test method to satisfy ourselves?

Although the importance of color-fastness may be considered a problem for the chemists rather than members of the A.S.T.M., the development of a suitable piece of equipment for the determination of the light fastness should be of interest to all of us. The so-called standard method for measuring resistance to light is apparently unsatisfactory since I have been told that there are not many instruments which can be relied upon to give check results. It has also been reported that the standard wash tests for color fastness are inadequate. Here again, the easiest way out would be the development and application of dyestuffs which are so fast to light and washing that they will pass the most severe test on any machine.

There are other tests which leave much to be desired before we can say that we are prepared to meet tomorrow's textiles. These include tests for resistance to mildew of various types, resistance to moth damage, flame-proofing, fabric shifting or slippage.

Fortunately, there are active groups working on improving our test methods for many of these properties. Under private sponsorship, new testing instruments are being designed to give true characteristics of fibers and fabrics under constant and repeated stress and impact loads. In addition, a new approach is being made to the

study of resilience. In one of the commercial research laboratories, new technique has been developed to make the testing of yarn and fabric abrasion resistance a scientific operation with results that can be readily reproduced and interpreted into fabric performance. Similar work is being done in these same laboratories to simplify the measurement of thermal insulation of textiles.

Another commercial laboratory has recently announced development of an instrument to measure the slippage of yarn in fabrics, and we hope that this will stimulate sufficient interest to consider its approval as a standard test method, or the proposal of some better method. The combat course at Camp Lee has yielded worthwhile information on the durability of clothing, and the experimental shower room at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot has been used to evaluate the resistance of fabrics to rainfall under varying conditions.

There are undoubtedly many other agencies which cooperated in the testing of the thousands of textile materials going to the armed forces, and we look forward to the time when this information will be available to aid and guide us in a more intelligent study of the physical and chemical properties of the fabrics.

In the meantime, let us stop dreaming about tomorrow's textiles and wake up to realize that we do not know enough about the fabrics we have with us today.



Wage Problems Facing Textile Industry

A PUBLIC hearing at which opportunity will be given to show cause why the textile industry prevailing minimum wage determination under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act should not be amended, will be held Oct. 17 at 10 a. m. in Room 1410, 165 West 46th Street, New York City, before the administrator of the public contracts division of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Amendment of the determination, which would be made by Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, is proposed (1) by finding that the prevailing minimum wage for persons employed in the industry is now 55 cents an hour or \$22 for a week of 40 hours, arrived at on a time or piece work basis; (2) by replacing the present provision for employment of learners with a provision permitting bona fide learners to be employed for a learning period of not to exceed 240 hours at subminimum rates not less than 50 cents an hour; and (3) by providing further that the employment of any such learners shall be, in all other respects, in accordance with the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act and subject to the issuance of learner certificates as provided in such regulations.

Evidence presented to the Department of Labor tends to show that the prevailing minimum wage in the industry is now not less than 55 cents an hour, instead of 40 cents an hour as provided in the present determination, and that learners in the industry are, in general, employed at rates

not less than 50 cents an hour. The determination controls the minimum to be paid for work on government supply contracts of more than \$10,000.

The 23 Mills Case

Frank A. Constangy, executive director of the Industry Advisory Council, Atlanta, Ga., in a letter to Dr. William P. Jacobs, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, with headquarters in Charlotte, quoted a notice from the National War Labor Board to 23 Southern cotton mills to the effect that it proposed to consider amending its directive order in the "23 mills" case to read: "A wage increase of five cents per hour is provided, therefore, to all employees, (including learners and handicapped persons) involved in these cases who are classified in occupations for which the heretofore prevailing rate is more than 50 cents per hour and to all learners and handicapped persons paid less than 50 cents an hour."

Up Washington way, senators and congressmen from the Southern states are being asked by the Textile Workers Union of America to urge upon the Secretary of Labor that he appoint a special commission to deal with the strike crisis in cotton textile industry growing out of the wage dispute. Meanwhile, textile plant walkouts in the Northern states are widespread, and fairly prevalent in the South.

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MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

Practical Hints on Welding Cast Iron

From OXY-ACETYLENE TIPS

MOST cast iron welding jobs are the kind that can be done easily by anyone familiar with the basic instructions, but occasionally an unusual job comes along and the inexperienced operator is "stuck." The following hints, based on practical experience, will help beginners and old-timers too, to handle the out-of-the-ordinary jobs.

Bronze-Welding Heavy Sections

When welding sections more than $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick, it is advisable to use more than one pass. For such work the contour of the top of the weld metal of every pass except the final pass should be concave, that is, curved downward toward the center. For the first pass, the base of the "V" should be completely tinned and the tinning action should take place as far up the sides as the weld metal is to be carried. On successive passes it is important to make certain that the weld metal that is being deposited from the rod is completely fused with the previously deposited bronze. The number of passes required should be deposited successively on a length of three or four inches of the joint to reduce the amount of preheating that would be necessary if a single pass were completed for the full length of the joint at one time.

The final pass should complete the weld to the desired reinforcement and should result in a top surface with a distinct ripple effect and a convex contour (curved upward rather than downward). In this pass the only problem is to obtain thorough fusion between the previously deposited rod and the newly added weld metal. Care should be taken so that the bronze rod will not spread

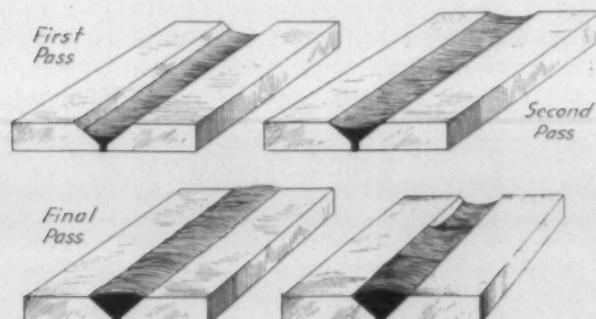


Fig. 1—These sketches show the proper contours for successive passes in bronze-welding $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick cast iron. The sketch at the lower right is a composite view of the three passes. Note that all passes except the final one have concave top surfaces.

RECOMMENDED TIP SIZES

Thickness of Cast Iron, In.	Suggested No. of Passes	Rod Diam., In.	Oxweld W-17 or W-22	Pureox No. 35	Prest-O-Weld W-05 or W-108
$\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	15 (20)	5 (7)	7 (8)
$\frac{3}{8}$	2	$\frac{3}{16}$	20 (30)	7 (7 or 9)	8 (9)
$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{3}{16}-\frac{1}{4}$	30 (40)	7 or 9 (9)	9 (10)
$\frac{3}{4}$	3	$\frac{1}{4}-\frac{3}{8}$	40 (55)	9 (11)	10 (11)
1	4	$\frac{1}{4}-\frac{3}{8}$	55 (70)	11 (13)	11 (12)
$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{3}{8}$	70 (90)	13 (15)	12 (13)
over $1\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{3}{8}$	90 (90)	15 (15)	13 (13)

Fig. 2—This chart shows recommended number of passes, rod sizes and tip sizes for welding various thicknesses of cast iron. The smaller tip sizes are for beginners, while the larger tip sizes (shown in parentheses) are for experienced operators.

too much over the top of the pieces and yet will slightly overlap the top surface on each side. The correct contours for the weld metal in a weld requiring three passes are shown in Fig. 1. The recommended number of passes for various thicknesses of metal are given in Fig. 2.

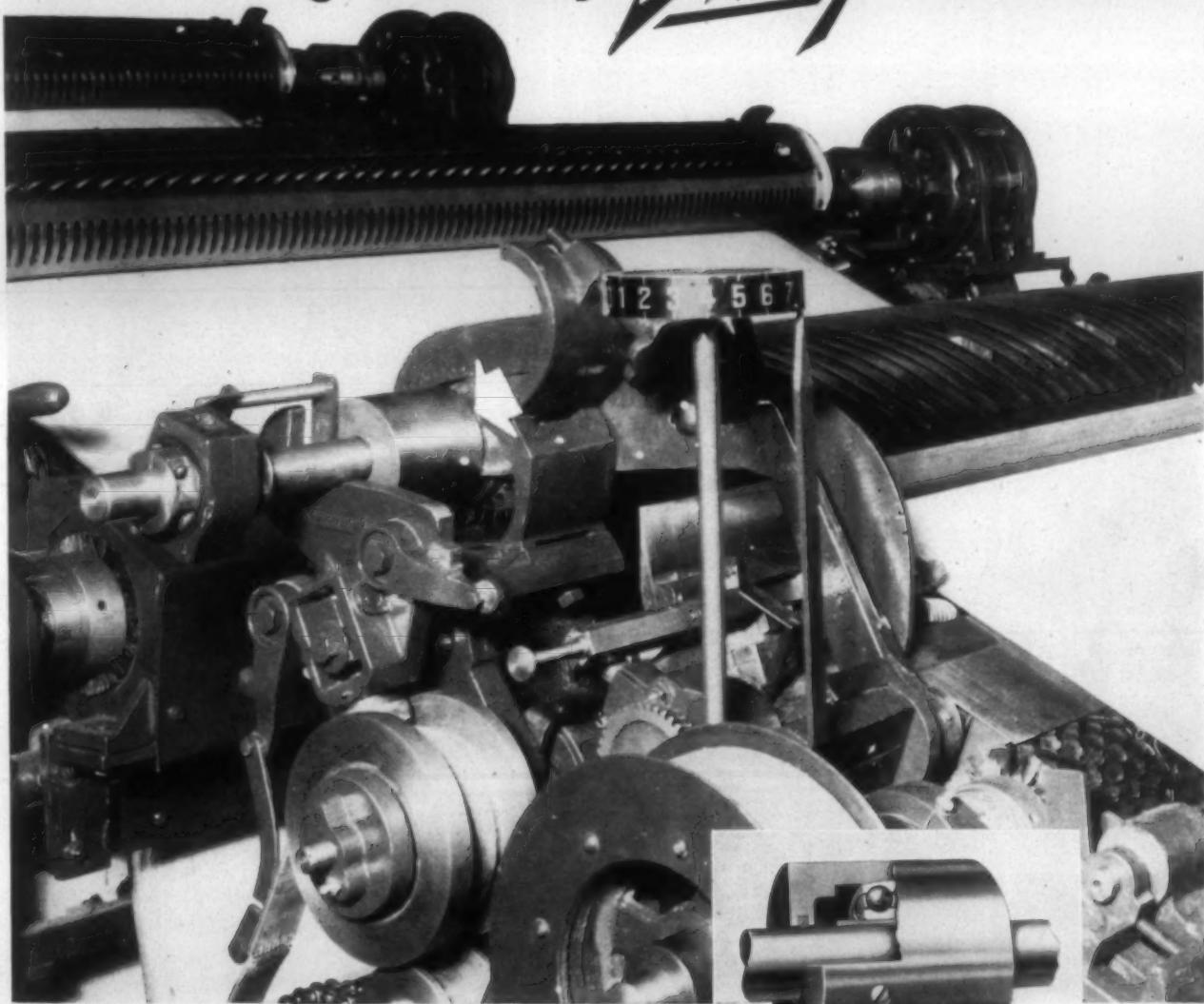
Although there is no successful way of actually welding cast iron that has been immersed in salt water for some time, it is possible to make satisfactory repairs by fusion welding. The action of the salt water is such that the surface of the metal undergoes a physical change, sometimes to a depth of as much as $\frac{3}{16}$ inch. The balance of the metal will be weldable, which makes it possible to apply a welded patch on the unaffected side as shown in Fig. 3, or to deposit additional weld as reinforcement until the thickness of the weld approaches that of the base metal. Such a repair is not neat in appearance but is satisfactory for emergency repairs.

Castings Exposed to Fire

Sometimes a casting that has been exposed to fire, such as a boiler section or a grate bar, will be found difficult to tin. This is because the constant exposure to heat and fire causes a change to take place in the surface of the cast iron itself. This effect can be overcome by spreading a strong oxidizing agent, such as powdered potassium chlorate, on the part of the joint just ahead of the weld puddle, while the joint is heated to a red color. As soon as the foaming ceases, the regular tinning will proceed easily and rapidly. This oxidizing of the cast iron surface leaves a normal gray iron surface on which it is easy to work. Although castings that have been ex-

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posed to fire can be readily repaired by bronze-welding following this treatment; it may be necessary to use the fusion welding method because of the high temperature to which the part will be subjected when it is returned to service.

Oil-Soaked Castings

Occasionally it is necessary to weld cast iron machine parts that have become so soaked with oil after years of use that normal cleaning procedures are inadequate. Fusion welding is usually preferable for such applications.

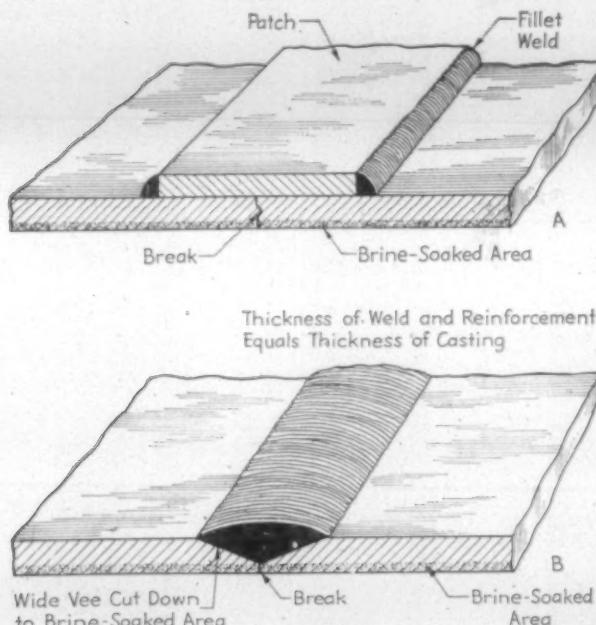


Fig. 3—Breaks in brine-soaked castings are best repaired by welding a patch onto the unaffected side of the casting (A) or by using a wide 'V' and strongly reinforcing the weld (B).

The parts should be thoroughly preheated to burn out as much of the oil as possible and should then be welded with cast iron welding rod using a tip one size larger than would be normally required. The larger flame assists in floating out the scum.

Where it is desired to bronze-weld such a part, heating the surface to be welded to a bright red will often serve to clean the surface sufficiently so that regular bronze-welding technique can be applied.

Machined Surfaces

Machined surfaces are often difficult to tin properly when bronze-welding because the machining operation tends to spread the graphite flakes in the metal over the surface in such a way as to interfere with the tinning action. However, a machined cast iron surface will tin readily if it is first heated to a dull-red temperature with the blowpipe flame. This heating removes the small flakes of graphite that were exposed by the machining operation.

Aids to Aligning Parts

The usual practice in preparing the edges of broken cast iron parts for welding is to bevel each piece to form a "V" when placed together. However, if a narrow

"land" is left unbeveled at the sides of each fractured piece, as shown in Fig. 4, it will be much easier to line up the pieces for tack-welding. These unbevelled spots

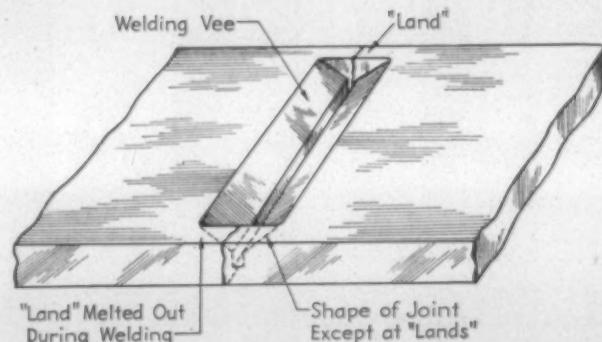


Fig. 4—This sketch shows how joints may be prepared for welding with "lands" left at each side to aid in alignment.

can be melted and refused during the welding operation.

Adjustable clamps and C-clamps are often convenient for welding parts for tack-welding. A handy method for holding small pieces while tacking is to tack the piece to the end of a welding rod first so that it will be possible to keep your hand away from the flame.

Index To Calco Bulletins Available

The Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J., has announced the release for distribution of an index to Calco technical bulletins. According to Calco, "The increasing number of inquiries for our technical bulletins has indicated a need for a reference index to the valuable material contained in the numerous bulletins issued to date. A short abstract of the subject matter of each bulletin has been prepared to provide the reader with a key to the information contained in the various bulletins. And since the work of our research and technical service laboratories has been conducted in many industrial fields having totally unrelated products and problems, it seemed advisable to list the different bulletins with their abstract under the product materials or the subject they treat upon."

The Calco technical bulletins have enjoyed a wide popularity in the technical and scientific circles. A copy of *Index to Calco Technical Bulletins* issued under Calco Technical Bulletin No. 761 may be obtained from Calco representatives or by writing the company's advertising department.

Whitin Buys Property Near Plant Site

The Whitin Machine Works of Charlotte, now building a new plant at Dowd Road and Southern Railroad, has purchased property adjoining the plant site consisting of 17 lots and three undivided acres of land. Whitin officials have said that no plans had been made for development of the newly acquired property.

John Kelly Cooper of Ware Shoals, S. C., has received a patent on a filling grate cleaner whereby a brush is rigidly mounted on the pitman rod of a loom and, due to the oscillation of the lay and the change of angularity between the pitman rod and the lay during oscillation, the brush will wipe the grate and remove lint and short threads therefrom.

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August 13, 1945

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R. F. Bartlett
Plant Engineer



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The Real Effect of the FEPC

Another effort to enact a permanent FEPC is now in the making with a powerful lobby determined to secure the adoption of the measure.

When the measure was before Congress last spring, Congressman Joe W. Ervin, whose home is at Charlotte, addressed Congress as follows:

Mr. Speaker, through the medium of the *Congressional Record*, I would like to ask each good American the following question:

Shall we again have slavery in the United States of America?

Of course, in answer to that question, every good American would shout an emphatic "No." However, the answer is not so simple, because that ugly question now presents itself in disguise.

Now, I would like to ask each good American some additional questions.

How long would you like for the Congress to enact a law which would require you to do the following things:

Wear a ball and chain and construct highways or dig potatoes for some other American?

Construct highways, or dig potatoes, or work in a manufacturing plant, or do any other work, without a ball and chain, if you should not desire to do such work?

Again the answer would be an emphatic "No," because that would be slavery.

Now let us reverse the question.

If you owned a potato patch, or a manufacturing plant, or a grocery store, or any other kind of business, upon which the successful operation of which your family depended for its daily support, how would you like for the Congress to enact a law to require you to employ some persons whom you might not want?

How would you like for your employees to be selected by some bureaucrat in Washington who would have no intimate knowledge of your business and who would disregard your wishes?

You would not like that, because that would also be slavery.

My advice then to the American people is that it is time for them to wake up and assert their rights, because the proposed permanent FEPC, if enacted into law would establish a bureaucracy in Washington to select employees for practically every American, including employees of farmers and merchants, practically all employees of your state, county and city or town, all school teachers,

the employees of all church and fraternal order corporations which operate orphanages and publishing houses, the faculty and employees of all church schools and colleges which happen to be incorporated, and, in all probability, the employees of every person who may hear or read these words.

If you continue to sit by idly, such slavery will be established in the United States of America.

Congressman Ervin did not over-dramatize the situation in the slightest.

The real, and almost the only, purpose of those behind the measure is to force Southern people to accept Negroes as equals, to work side by side with them and to admit them to hotels and restaurants.

Many persons who have no real interest in the FEPC are gleefully supporting the measure because of what they think it will do to the people of the South.

If a government can say to an industry that they must employ John Smith, it must also say to John Smith that he must work wherever he is ordered to work.

There may be some supporters of the permanent FEPC who have other races in mind but 95 per cent of them have only one objective and that is to force social equality with Negroes upon the white people of the South.

Abraham Lincoln was a friend of the Negroes and he was an intelligent man; in an address at Charleston, Ill., Sept. 18, 1858, he said:

I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and the black races.

There is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality.

It pleases some people to assert that when they support the proposed permanent FEPC they are following in the footsteps of Abraham Lincoln, but they are going directly against his expressed opinion and are favoring a measure which will place upon the people of this country a new kind of slavery.

Everything For Us

At a regional conference of the Textile Workers Union of America, C.I.O., held at Charlotte Sept. 30, the following resolutions were among those unanimously adopted:

(1) A resolution favoring raising per capita tax of members to 75 cents a month.

(2) A resolution supporting an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act which would raise the legal minimum wage to 65 cents an hour.

(3) A resolution calling on the Senate banking and currency committee to report favorably to the Senate the Murray Full Employment Bill, which would commit the government to take the first step toward full employment by setting up machinery for estimating employment needs and planning, along with labor and industry, to fill these needs and to create job opportunities.

(4) A resolution indorsing the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Amendment to the Social Security Act.

Every resolution was for "something for us" with the exception of the first, which was "25 cents per week more for the union organizers."

Not one word indicated that they had any interest in, or any loyalty to, the country in which they lived.

Every resolution called for them to be a privileged class and for money to be taken from others and given to them.

"Everything for us, to hell with all others" was the spirit of the meeting.

H. R. 4181

In H. R. 4181 as introduced by Congressman LaFollette Sept. 25, 1945, we note the following:

Sec. 9. The Congress declares that—

(a) It takes cognizance of the claims, presently being made in the United States, that consumer goods can be more efficiently produced in the interest of consumers and full employment under fair labor employment standards and practices more certainly obtained either through the operation of industrial plants by workers' co-operatives, or by government ownership and operation, than by the accepted American method of private-employer ownership and employee workers.

We are convinced that the entire purpose of Congressman LaFollette in introducing H. R. 4181 was to make the above statement.

He could have saved much paper and said exactly the same thing if H. R. 4181 had said:

Sec. 1. The Congress declares that the operation of plants by workers' co-operatives or government ownership and operation as practiced in Russia is preferable to the American method of private-employer ownership and employee workers.

Congressman LaFollette, who has always been very friendly towards communism, even that extreme communism which Russia has now abandoned, introduced H. R. 4181 as an expression of his interest in destruction of private enterprise in this country.

We do not believe that the American people will accept the form of government advocated by Congressman LaFollette, but he is by no means alone in his advocacy of the establishment of socialism and communism in the United States.

This Is Nylon

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has officially adopted the following definition:

Nylon, n.—A generic term for any long-chain synthetic polymeric amide which has recurring amide groups as an integral part of the main polymer chain, and which is capable of being formed into a filament in which the structural elements are oriented in the direction of the axis.

The company further states that the term nylon does not refer to a particular product, but rather to a family of chemically related products. And furthermore, that these products may be used in many different forms, such as fibers, filaments, bristles, sheets, coatings, solutions and molded items.

To the mind unfamiliar with chemical terms the above definition will mean little, but it is the official and technical definition of products whose return to the textile industry is accompanied with much interest.

Back to the Jungle

War didn't break down the essentials of civilization but it begins to appear that the aftermath may find man headed for the crackup, the world becoming such a hot potato he can't hold it.

Consider America, the great nation, the streamlined, high-standard-of-living country where civilization has so progressed that the humble citizen lives better than kings of other days. Dissension, strikes, stubbornness, envy and

greed are bringing us to the point where it may be difficult to have a fire to warm by, something the early savage had.

The telephone is an old gadget, invented more than 70 years ago and so commonplace one could sit by a village phone and talk across a continent if he desired. Now there is threat of strike and suddenly we will be back to 1870, lacking this necessity.

An oil refinery strike could paralyze transportation, including the distribution of food, and man would be on foot again.

These are not idle speculations; they are facts, occurrences, happening right now.

We are going rapidly back to the jungle.

Harvests spoil because few want to gather them. We live partly on the dole—another name for rationing.

And, in the midst of the retrogression toward barbarism the whole world waits fearfully to see what it may do with the atomic bomb to avert obliteration.—*Charlotte Observer*.

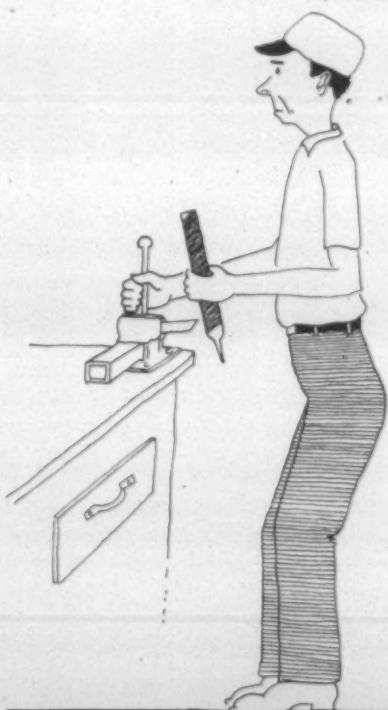
A Churchill Warning

Early in 1944 Winston Churchill said: "We must beware of trying to build a society in which nobody counts for anything except a politician or an official, a society in which enterprise gains no reward, and thrift no privileges."

This warning should be kept in mind as the bureaucrats make their plans for this country.

THERE'S ONE IN EVERY MILL

—by WILMER C. WESTBROOK



The 'Handy-man' can take a few dollars worth of his employer's tools and materials and in just an hour or two (company time) can make a paring knife or ice pick almost as good as can be bought at the local ten-cent store. He is usually on the verge of making some machine improvement or great invention which for some reason never gets completed. If you want some small trinket made or repaired he is a good man to have around but from the stockholders' point of view he is a bad investment.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—Twenty American newspaper writers recently visited the Martinsville Du Pont nylon plant in the first stop of a nationwide tour to study industrial reconversion under the sponsorship of the National Association of Manufacturers.

DALTON, GA.—Dalton Textile Corp. has begun to install machinery in its new \$30,000 building, necessitating an early increase of operatives from 30 to 60 or 75. The new plant will permit the complete operation involved in conversion of a bale of cotton to the finished yarn. Initial output, it is estimated, will reach about 10,000 pounds weekly. For the present plans are to specialize in types of yarn used by the chenille industry, making some thread for the general trade.

LENOIR, N. C.—New Spun Fibers, Inc., a subsidiary corporation of the American Yarn Processing Co. of Mount Holly, N. C., is being established here with Eugene Timanus, formerly associated with the War Production Board, in charge.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Contracts have been let for the erection of an annex to the Muscogee Mfg. Co., which, when completed and equipped, will cost \$250,000. The annex, to be a five-story brick structure, will occupy an area of approximately 30,000 feet. On the first floor will be a modern first aid department and a textile laboratory. The other four floors will house machinery, the majority of which will be looms for the production of towels, toweling, wash cloths, and ticking for pillows and mattress covers. An additional several hundred workers are expected to be employed after the annex is completed, probably in the spring of 1946.

The Southern Textile "E" Record

Termination of the Army-Navy "E" award programs, under which some 4,000 industrial organizations won recognition for outstanding contribution to the war effort, has been announced by Secretary of War Patterson and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hensel along with attendant information that about five per cent of the nation's war plants received the production pennant.

More than 90 of the approximately 830 Southern spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing plants received an "E" award during the course of the war—indicating that about 11 per cent of the organizations in this section of the textile industry merited top recognition for war effort.

Mills in the South which are recent recipients of war honors include the Shelbyville, Tenn., plant of United States Rubber Co. and American Silk Mills at Orange, Va., both of which have been given the production award for the fifth time.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Plans for the addition of 40,000 square feet to the main weaving building of the Caromount Division of Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc., have been completed. Construction work is expected to be finished by mid-February. The added space will provide for enlargement of the weaving preparation department as well as allowing more storage space.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Bellemont Mills, a subsidiary of Burlington Mills Corp., situated near Burlington, suspended operations recently due to flood conditions. There were two inches of water in the weave room, and it was two or three days before work could be resumed.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Approximately 14,000 Burlington Mills Corp. employees will share in \$300,000 being paid in vacation bonus, which is being paid in lieu of vacations to maintain production under war and civilian contracts. The vacation bonus also is granted employees who have entered the armed services since Aug. 20, 1944.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. C.—American Yarns, Inc., newest of plants embraced by the American Yarn & Processing Co., and formerly known as the Nims Mill, began full operation Sept. 15. C. C. Hope is superintendent of the plant in which new equipment has been installed. Recent additions to the plant include a warehouse of 300-bale capacity, picker room, air compressor room and wash rooms on both floors. The majority of machinery is new, including 46 cards, a vacuum air stripper for cards, eight combers, 16 spinning frames, eight twisters and a Superior cleaner. For the present the mill will use Egyptian cotton in the manufacture of thread yarn.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—Operation without any of its employees suffering a lost-time accident for one million consecutive man hours has been achieved by the force of Dutchess Throwing Co., affiliate of Burlington Mills Corp. The safety record was started March 21, 1941, and continued unbroken at last report. The company has been recognized four times for its showing in the annual statewide safety contest for textile plants, sponsored by the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association and the North Carolina Industrial Commission.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—A third shift has been added to Consolidated Textile Corp. The new force enters the mill at 11 p. m. and leaves at 7 a. m., receiving a premium of five cents an hour over two other shifts. This arrangement gives the plant a 24-hour day operation.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Purchase of Steele's Mills, Inc., by R. S. Dickson & Co. and associates of Charlotte for the sum of \$2,900,000 was consummated Oct. 1. The Charlotte firm and associates bought from John W. Porter of Rockingham and associates more than 86 per cent of the common capital stock in the mill. Under the terms of the purchase, the buyers have agreed to buy at the same price all or any part

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of the minority interests, involving approximately 14 per cent of the outstanding stock. Upon purchase of all the stock, the \$2,900,000 price will be reached. Mr. Porter will remain temporarily in charge of operations at the mill, and a portion of operations will be transferred to synthetic fibers at a later date. The Steele's Mills, Inc., plant is about six miles from Rockingham and is equipped with 39,484 spindles and 991 looms. The company manufactures print cloth and sheetings and the equipment is modern. Only a small expenditure will be necessary to bring all of the equipment fully up to date for such purposes as the new owners have in mind.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Ideal Mercerizing Co., which has been operated by R. D. and R. T. Neville, has been leased to the Sellers Mfg. Co. of Saxapahaw, N. C.

RADFORD, VA.—Construction by American Viscose Corp., New York City, of a plant here will increase rayon production of the corporation by approximately 100,000,000 pounds a year, it is estimated. The building of the Radford plant is the main part of a program of expanded production, to which the new plant will contribute approximately 55,000,000 pounds of viscose rayon staple a year. This product is used chiefly in spun rayon fabrics. The remainder of the increased production will be obtained by enlarging the company's acetate rayon plant at Meadville, Pa., and its viscose rayon staple plant at Nitro, W. Va.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—A WPB suspension order against Entwistle Mfg. Co., Inc., manufacturer of cotton fabrics, charges that the company refused acceptance of orders in May of this year received through its New York selling agents, Joshua L. Baily & Co., from M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., New York converters.

ELKIN, N. C.—Chatham Mfg. Co. is in receipt of a letter from Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the Army Service Forces, expressing the gratitude and appreciation of the armed forces for the "magnificent achievements" of the company toward the achievement of victory in war. The general also stated that he has "complete confidence that the problems of transition will be met with the same effectiveness as those of wartime."

WILSON, N. C.—Purchase of the Wilson Cotton Mill by the R. P. Watson Tobacco Co. from the Rocky Mount Cord Co., which only 12 days before had bought the plant from the Wilson owners, was consummated Sept. 29. The purpose of the present owners is to convert the mill into a tobacco redrying and stemmery plant. The cotton mill is 50 years old and has been employing approximately 125 persons. The sum paid for the mill was not disclosed.

FIELDALE, VA.—Plans involving an expenditure of more than \$1,000,000 during 1946 and an additional \$3,000,000 in the several years following for improvements in machinery, equipment and buildings in its mill communities were outlined at a three-day conference of the management of the manufacturing division of Marshall Field & Co. here recently. During the past ten years Marshall Field & Co. is reported to have spent more than \$5,000,000 for new looms and other machinery in its building program. In carrying out its post-war plans, the company anticipates employing

additional personnel. Sales plans contemplate a greater number of units and larger dollar volume of sales than before the war. Final sessions of the conference were attended by Hughston M. McBain, president of Marshall Field & Co., and James L. Palmer, first vice-president. Also attending were the managements and staff groups of 11 mills, ten of which are located in Draper, Spray and Leaksville, N. C., and Fieldale.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Southern Asbestos Co., manufacturer of a wide variety of products which have asbestos as the base, will build a large addition to the plant at an estimated cost of \$75,000. The one-story structure will be 108 feet wide, 145 feet long, with a basement under about two-thirds of the floor area. The basement will be reinforced concrete. The main portion will be of steel construction, with brick walls. A mechanical ventilation system and an elevator will be installed. Alongside the addition a loading platform will be built. J. N. Pease & Co., local engineering firm, is preparing construction plans and specifications.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A change in the capital stock structure of Proximity Mfg. Co. to provide for 1,000,000 shares at the par value of \$1 a share, in lieu of 10,000 shares of \$100 par value, has been authorized in a certificate of amendment to the corporate charter. Capital stock of the company remains \$1,000,000 and no change is made in the corporate name of the company, which also will continue to maintain its principal office here. The amendment also changes the corporation's period of existence from 60 years to unlimited existence. The amendment was voted upon by the company directors at a meeting in August and ratified by the stockholders Sept. 17.

BELMONT, N. C.—The Perfection Spinning Co. and Linford Mills, Inc., two textile plants of North Belmont, will build a complete new sewerage system for their villages at an approximate cost of \$70,000. The new sewerage systems also will include the latest type of disposal plants with a double protection. The villages at present are served with septic tanks. Work on the project will begin as soon as contractors can get started.

Rayon Companies Seek Government Facilities

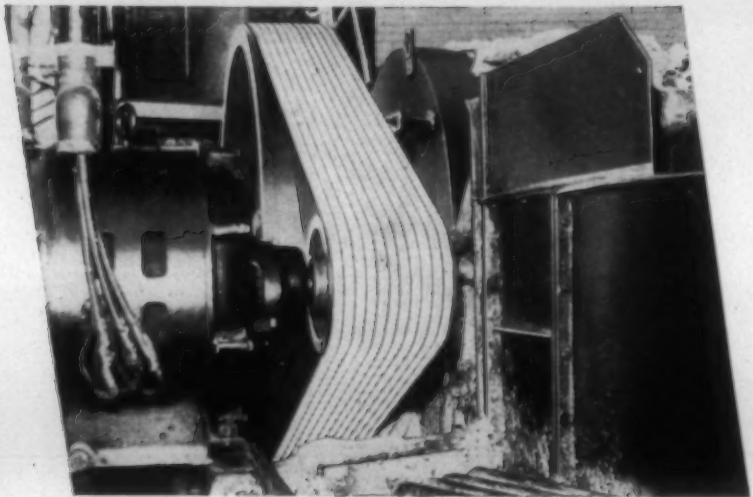
Negotiations to purchase from the Defense Plant Corp. the large government facilities for the manufacture of high tenacity rayon tire cord which they are now operating have been started by some of the large rayon companies. Although production of high tenacity tire cord for military purposes has largely ceased, the demand for the product for civilian passenger car tires is so great that rayon producers, it is reported, have assured tire manufacturers they will continue full time operation of their facilities for civilian purposes.

Mathieson Expands Sodium Chlorite Facilities

A new plant which will double the output of sodium chlorite is now being added to the Niagara Falls, N. Y., production facilities of the Mathieson Alkali Works of New York City. Construction cost of the new building is estimated at \$35,000 and its total cost at about \$323,000. Sodium chlorite was made commercially available by Mathieson in 1940.

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Promotions, Resignations, Elections,
Transfers, Appointments, Honors,
Notes on Men in Uniform, Civic
and Associational Activity

PERSONAL NEWS

C. L. Miller, Jr., has been promoted to the superintendence of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

Charles C. Hertwig, vice-president and treasurer of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., on Sept. 21 marked the 25th anniversary of his association with the company, having been successively cashier, cotton clerk, auditor, assistant treasurer, treasurer, treasurer and comptroller and vice-president and treasurer.

WITH THE GOVERNMENT — John H. Gardiner, Jr., has been named director, and F. F. Kidd deputy director of the wool, cordage and textile machinery division of the War Production Board's textile, clothing and leather bureau. Mr. Gardiner succeeds Edwin R. Metcalf, who resigned Sept. 15. . . . Paul N. Guthrie, on leave as professor of economics at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., has been appointed chairman of the Fourth Regional War Labor Board's Southern textile commission. He is also vice-chairman of the regional board.

Alfred N. Henschel has joined the technical staff of Alrose Chemical Co. of Providence, R. I. He has been in the textile printing and finishing industry since 1930, having worked in both the North and the South. Mr. Henschel will be associated with Archie Stevenson in the technical service offered by the company in rendering assistance on the newly developed Alrose fabric stabilization processes for wool, rayon and cotton.



Shown at left is S. M. Newsom, who, as previously announced, has been appointed sales engineer in the South Carolina area for the mechanical goods division of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Mr. Newsom has made a number of contacts in the textile industry through his previous experience as an industrial engineer for Sinclair Refining Co. His headquarters will be at Greenville, S. C.

Frank Petrea, formerly of Greensboro, N. C., is now superintendent of Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills, Inc.

Gordon E. P. Wright and Paul A. Ketchum have been appointed assistant general managers of branches of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

Dr. J. G. McNally, an assistant works manager of Tennessee Eastman Corp. at the atomic bomb Clinton Engineer Works in Oak Ridge, Tenn., has gone to Kingsport, Tenn., to become director of research of Tennessee Eastman there.

C. A. Butterworth of Greenville, S. C., has been made manager of Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills. He succeeds J. H. Mayes.

Dr. Hugh M. Brown, a member of the Clemson College faculty since 1927 and former head of the college physics department, has been appointed dean of textiles at the South Carolina institution. Prof. Robert K. Eaton has been acting head of the textile department since February, 1943. A native of Nebraska, Dr. Brown received his undergraduate and master's degree from the University of Denver and was awarded his Ph.D. degree by the University of California.



Frederick A. Newberg, left, associated with Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. in various sales executive activities for more than 25 years, resigned from that company Oct. 1 to become president of Enco Chemical Corp., which also has head offices in New York City. He is the youngest son of the late William Newberg, Sr., who founded the Enco firm more than 30 years ago.

J. W. Schenck, vice-president of Consolidated Textile Co., with headquarters at New York City, is resigning Oct. 15 to become vice-president of Blough Mfg. Co. at Harrisburg, Pa.

Maj. Charles G. Caffrey has been appointed Washington representative of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, according to an announcement by Dr. W. P. Jacobs, association president, Oct. 1. Major Caffrey, who was recently released from the Army after five years' service, will maintain an office in the Kellogg Building, 1416 F Street, N. W., Washington. Before entering the service, Major Caffrey was connected with the Department of Justice, first as agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation and later as a lawyer in the tax division. He attended Notre Dame, Creighton, Southeastern and National Law School where he majored in income tax accounting and obtained a law degree.

Newton G. Hardie, formerly general superintendent of Gossett Mills at Anderson, S. C., is now manager of Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills. At Laurens he succeeds A. Carl Martin, Jr., who is now assistant to W. B. Cole, president of Hannah Pickett Mills at Rockingham, N. C.



Alfred Ratowe, left, has been transferred from the laboratory to the sales staff of Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. In his new position he will act as Eastern representative with headquarters in New York City.

George K. Cutter has been elected vice-president in active charge of the Cutter Mfg. Co. at Rock Hill, S. C. His father, J. H. Cutter, is president of the company.

Vernon Zweck has been made manager of the cotton and rayon fabrics division of the William Whitman Co., Inc., New York City. He is in charge of the merchandising and distribution of all cotton, rayon and blended fabrics in both the gray and finished state for the Whitman organization.

WITH THE MILITARY — Lieut.-Comdr. Jerome C. Strumph, USCGR, will join American Silk Mills, Inc., and its subsidiary companies as general counsel and executive assistant to the president, Milton H. Rubin, upon his forthcoming release from active duty with the Coast Guard. . . . Maj. Harry McDowell is expected to return soon to his duties as an operating executive for Bonham (Texas) Cotton Mills following his discharge from the Army. Major McDowell has served in the Army nearly four years, most of that time in the Pacific area, and wears the Bronze Star. . . . Maj. C. L. Stevenson is rejoining the Ciba Co. Charlotte office as salesman in the South Carolina territory. During his three years of service with the Army's Seventh Armored Division he was awarded both the Silver Star and Bronze Star. . . . Col. E. M. Salley has been discharged from the Army and has been named superintendent of the American Enka Corp. plant at Enka, N. C. He succeeds J. R. Gill, who has retired after 16 years as manager of the plant. . . . Maj. B. Ellis Royal, associate editor of TEXTILE BULLETIN on leave of absence to the Army Air Forces, has received a commendation from his commanding officer for "the superior manner" in which he per-

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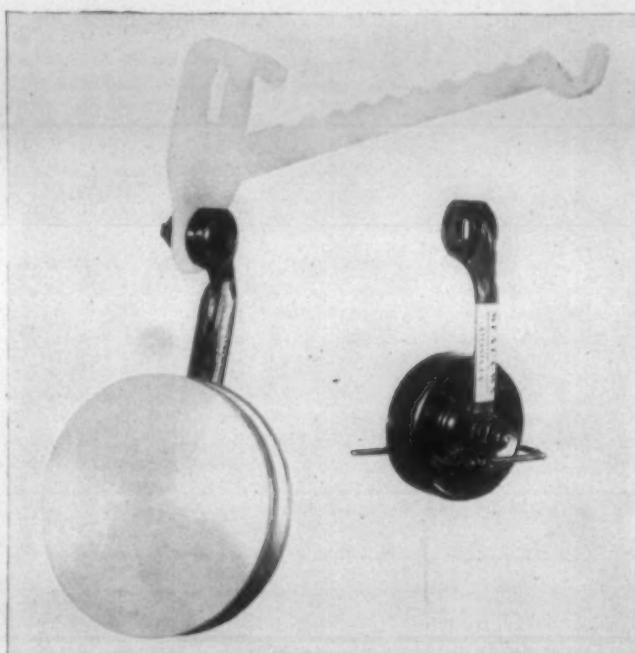
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RIGHT: (B-205) Pressed steel ball-bearing tension pulley for worsted spinning frames. 3 5/8" diameter x 1 1/8" face.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

formed his duties "during the recent emergency brought on by the hurricane alert" at Boca Raton (Fla.) Air Field Sept. 14 and 15. . . . Capt. E. A. Terrell has returned from Army duty in the European theatre and upon his forthcoming discharge will join his father's organizations, Terrell Machine Co. and the Terrell Co. at Charlotte. . . . Lieut.-Col. Julian H. Robertson, president and treasurer of North Carolina Finishing Co. and North Carolina Fabrics Corp., Yadkin, is spending a leave in this country following service with the Eighth Infantry Division. . . . Lieut. G. Bruce McPherson, USNR, who served 30 months as executive officer of a construction battalion in the Aleutians and on the West Coast, has been released from the Navy and has returned to John A. McPherson Co. at Greenville, S. C.

R. L. Myers, formerly of Gastonia, N. C., is now superintendent of Hadley Peoples Mfg. Co. at Siler City, N. C.

Henry Flynn is now superintendent of Magnolia (Ark.) Cotton Mills Co.

S. L. Stack has resigned from Quaker Meadows Mills, Inc., at Hildebran, N. C., to return to his former position as superintendent of Father George Mills at Sanford, N. C.

William M. Rand has been elected president of Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., succeeding Charles Belknap, who will continue with the company as chairman of its executive committee. Mr. Rand has been

a Monsanto vice-president for the past eight years. . . . S. U. Shorey has been appointed assistant manager of plasticizers and resins sales and B. B. Langton has been named assistant manager of intermediates sales in Monsanto's organic chemicals division.

Charles A. Sweet has resigned as president of Wellington Sears Co., Inc., New York City selling agency, and has been succeeded by Richard G. Conant, who for some years has been the organization's vice-president and director in charge of colored goods sales.

Benjamin M. May has been named general manager of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. rayon department, succeeding Leonard A. Yerkes. Charles A. Cary, manager of the nylon division, has been appointed assistant general manager of the department. . . . W. Laird Stabler has been named manager of the department's newly created personnel and industrial relations division. . . . W. E. Gladding has succeeded Mr. Stabler as manager of the DuPont nylon plant at Seaford, Del. Cantwell Clark has replaced Mr. Gladding as manager of the nylon plant at Martinsville, Va., and Walter O. Simon has assumed Mr. Clark's former position as manager of the company's rayon plant at Buffalo, N. Y.

John J. B. Fulenwider, recently named general manager of the cellulose products department of Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., has been elected a director of the firm.

John W. Porter is now president and general manager of Steele's Mills at Rockingham, N. C. New officers are J. M. Atkins of Charlotte, vice-president, and J. T. Wall of Charlotte, secretary and treasurer.



George C. Ramey, left, has been appointed advertising manager and director of promotion and publicity for the textile resin department of American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J. He succeeds Robert Collyer, who resigned

last month. Mr. Ramey, who recently was released from active duty as a naval aviation lieutenant, had varied textile sales experience prior to the war.

J. C. Garrett, since 1939 superintendent of Reidsville (N. C.) Throwing Co., a unit of Burlington Mills Corp., has resigned. He has not announced his plans. Before going to Reidsville, Mr. Garrett had served in various capacities with the Burlington organization, and prior to that had been with Holliston Mills of Kingsport, Tenn.

OBITUARY

Samuel M. Randolph, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Randolph, Jr., died Sept. 28 at Atlanta, Ga., following a long illness. W. H. Randolph, Jr., is Southeastern manager for A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.

C. A. Peterman, 53, representative in the Southeast and Southwest area of Iselin-Jefferson Co., died suddenly of a heart attack recently in Atlanta, Ga. He was secretary of the Atlanta Textile Club.

Charles Cleary, 53, nationally known aviation figure who headed the textile and rubber branch of the Army Air Forces materials laboratory at Wright Field, Ohio, died recently.

Hobart O. Davidson, chief engineer of American Viscose Corp., died recently at his home at Swarthmore, Pa. Mr. Davidson, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, served as engineer at the Medaville, Pa., plant of American Viscose Corp. until he assumed the duties of chief engineer of the company at Wilmington, Del.

Hubert H. Forek, 48, general manager of the Mantex Mfg. Co. at Greenwood, S. C., died recently at Greenwood. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

William O. McElrath, 61, overseer of the card room of Appleton Mfg. Co., Anderson, S. C., died recently at his home in Anderson. He is survived by his wife, three sons and two daughters.

George Clarence Hadley, 67, treasurer of James Hunter Machine Co., North Adams, Mass., with which he was associated for 46 years, died Sept. 10. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

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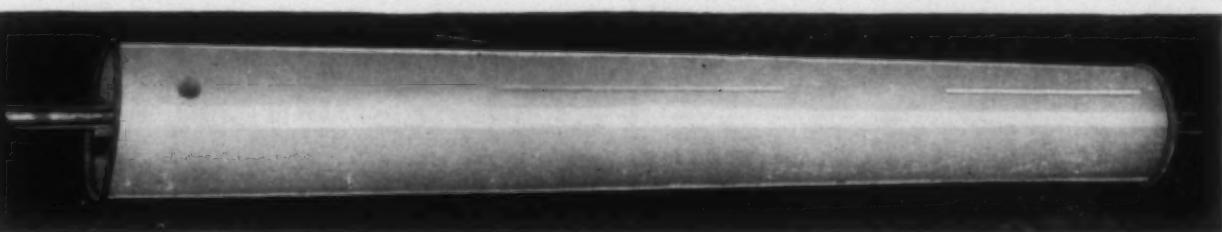
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Cotton Goods Market

More cotton fabrics will be woven during the current quarter for later use in the manufacture of civilian clothing and house furnishings than in any quarter since 1942, with the exception of the first quarter in 1944, the War Production Board stated last month.

Outlining how an estimated cotton broad woven fabric production of 2,343,000,000 yards for the fourth quarter will be spread among the various claimants, WPB pointed out that civilians will receive the lion's share of the supply made available by military contract cutbacks. This share will amount to approximately 1,272,000,000 yards or 54 per cent of the supply, which compares favorably with the quarterly average of 1,250,000,000 for the five years prior to 1939.

Biggest change in the production supply picture, as compared to the third quarter figures, is shown in the amount needed for military uses. In July, August and September it is estimated that the services received about 350,000,000 yards of cotton fabrics for uniforms, tenting, ordnance use, etc. During the remainder of this year this total has been scaled down to 51,000,000 yards.

An increase has been made in the quantity set aside for export including Canada and foreign relief. Beginning with October this quarterly figure will be 275,400,000 yards compared with 195,000,000 yards for the previous three months. Included in the amount estimated as available for civilians is approximately 175,000,000 yards for the special M-328B low-price garment, nurses' uniforms and work glove manufacturing programs which will continue until the first of the year. A total of 271,000,000 yards is also earmarked for use in containers, which are made primarily from osnaburgs and coarse sheetings. To assure an adequate quantity of cotton fabric for this purpose, cotton mills will be required under Order M-317A to set aside a definite proportion of their production of these fabrics for delivery to bag manufacturers.

To insure success of the low-price cotton garment program, the War Production Board has notified cotton weavers that they must earmark from 15 to 80 per cent of their production in 20 specific fabrics for such garments during the next three months.

Issuance of two more groups of "Bankhead Amendment" increases in manufacturers price ceilings for cotton textile items is expected to ease the tight supply situation in the gray goods market. The textile items now being sold at higher ceilings include carded and combed yarns, chambrays and coverts, bed linens, sheeting yarn fabrics, denims, towels, flannels, print cloth fabrics, osnaburgs and seamless woven bags.

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Cotton Yarns Market

Demands for sale yarn continue to run the gamut of the counts in seemingly unlimited quantities, and the situation, according to leading members of the trade, will remain tight for the next two or three months.

The government, so far as can be learned, is not letting up on the loose yarn which was tied up on government contracts, except, perhaps, the carpet mills, which had been devoting their production to cotton duck.

Demands are not easing up on the mill representatives, but, as one spokesman expresses it, "the buyers seem to be ganging up on the sale yarn boys."

Some slackening is seen in the next month or two in use of cotton yarn if the full-fashioned hosiery mills—using 60s to 100s and 110s, all two-ply—find that they have sufficient nylon to supplant the cotton needed for tops, toes and heels.

Production by cotton mills continues to be an obstacle for the sale yarn market, with 40-hour week spinning operations failing to approach the demands made on mill capacity.

Dealers say that their customers, long starved for yarns, are actually asking for more supplies than they need. Spinners, however, market men state, continue to allocate yarns as in the past, with pre-war customers getting preference whenever possible.

It has been pointed out that textiles generally have been short for several years instead of just during the last few months. Thus, the industry is having to make up for lost time and still keep pace with existing conditions.

The Bureau of the Census has reported that, according to preliminary figures, 23,776,300 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on Aug. 31, 1945, of which 22,170,180 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 22,030,280 in July, 22,188,330 in June, 22,167,678 in May, 22,158,674 in April, and 22,240,676 in August, 1944.

The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 8,792,268, an average of 370 per spindle in place, compared with 7,922,813,588, an average of 343 per spindle in place, for last month and 9,947,190,990, an average of 428 per cent spindle in place, for August, 1944.

Based on an activity of 80 hours per week, cotton spindles in the United States were operated during August, 1945, at 100.5 per cent capacity. The percentage, on the same activity basis, was 102.1 for July, 118.8 for June, 114.8 for May, 116.9 for April, and 116.2 per cent for August, 1944.

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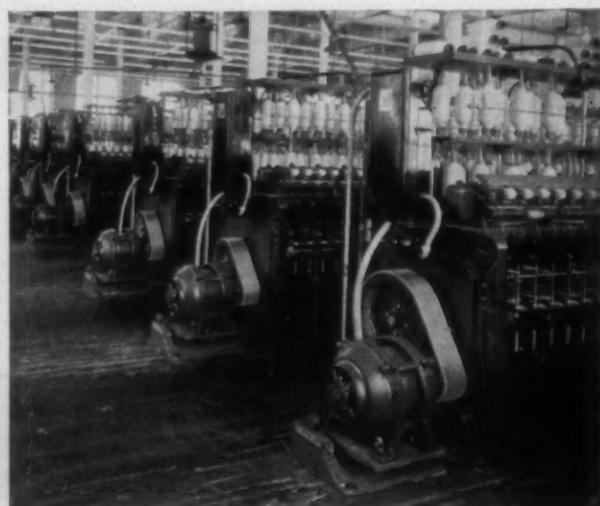


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E. I. DuPont Company	276 #	Sulfogene Dark Brown GNCF
E. I. DuPont Company	7100 #	Fonsol Khaki 2G Double Paste
E. I. DuPont Company	1483 #	Fonsol Khaki 2G Single Paste
E. I. DuPont Company	7273 #	Fonsol Olive AR Double Paste
E. I. DuPont Company	7100 #	Fonsol Green 2BL Double Paste
E. I. DuPont Company	40350 #	Sodium Hydrosulphite
F. H. Ross & Company	8792 #	Sodium Bichromate
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F. H. Ross & Company	17598 #	Acetic Acid
F. H. Ross & Company	26000 #	Caustic Soda Flakes
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F. H. Ross & Company	4200 #	Ammonia Aquea
F. H. Ross & Company	1187 #	Borax
Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Corp.	4450 #	Carbontrene Olive R Double Paste
Calco Chemical Company	975 #	Calcogene Dark Brown NCF
Calco Chemical Company	293 #	Calcogene Olive GCF Conc.
Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp.	2833 #	Trithanolamine EP

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Preference will be given to man with fifteen to twenty years' experience in Southern cotton mills and having been overseer in mills operating at least 15,000 spindles and 300 looms.

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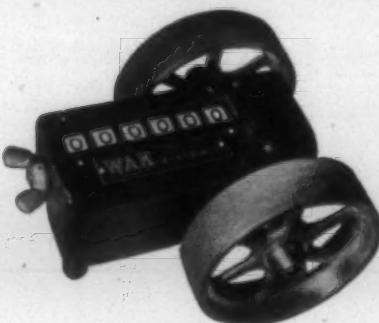
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**Edgcomb Steel Opens
Office In Charlotte**

A Southern district sales office has been opened by Edgcomb Steel Co., the Philadelphia firm which distributes a wide variety of steel products, in the City Savings Bank Bldg., 120 East Third Street, Charlotte. Frank F. Rose, lately of Greensboro, N. C., and a veteran of 30 years in the steel industry, is manager of the new branch.

The new district sales office will embrace sales operations in North and South Carolina and southern Virginia. Expansion of the office and additions to the personnel force will be effected as area activities increase, Mr. Rose has stated.

Edgcomb Steel Co. operates large warehouse facilities stocked with products of such firms as American Rolling Mill Co., Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp., Cross Engineering Co., Globe Steel Tubes Co., American Steel & Wire Co., Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Metal and Thermit Corp., Mueller Brass Co., Philadelphia Steel & Wire Corp. and Weirton Steel Co.

The distributing firm is one of the first in its field to offer quick service from improved warehousing facilities through the establishment of a sales office in the Southeast. "We feel that our stocks, immediately available to industrial firms and other users, can help solve acute reconversion problems," Mr. Rose states. "In establishing our district sales office in Charlotte, we feel that we can better serve those in this area who use steel products of all types."

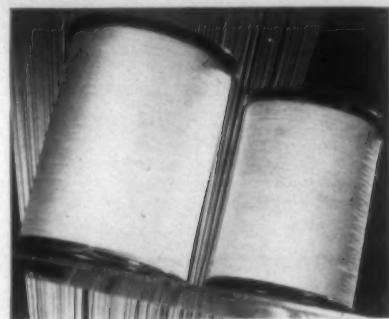
**Army Thanks Cotton
Textile Merchants**

The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York is in receipt of a letter from Lieut.-Gen. E. B. Gregory, quartermaster general of the United States Army, thanking the organization for "aiding so materially in the problems of supplying unprecedented quantities of cotton textiles needed by the Army throughout the period of national defense and during the war years." The letter, addressed to the attention of W. Ray Bell, president of the association, further states that "The fact that the excellent facilities of your association were so often made available to the quartermaster purchasing officers has accounted to a great degree for the success that these officers have had in their

dealings with the textile industry which your association so ably represents."

**Twist Control Obtained
With Use of Bakelite**

Twisting spools, shown in the accompanying illustration, are an important element in the manufacture of rayon tire cord, as pointed out in information released recently by the Bakelite Corp. of New York City. The spool ends, molded from Bakelite by Standard Products Co. and the plastics division of Continental Can



Co. for use by Industrial Rayon Corp., must be kept within tolerances of plus or minus .005 inch. This is necessary to simplify balance.

Bakelite molding material, it is stated, was chosen not only for its impact strength, necessary because of high-speed operation and rough handling that the disks receive, but also because of its resistance to heat, abrasion, moisture, and electrical characteristics. The latter is particularly important, because Industrial Rayon has developed a new process for setting the twist in rayon cord uniformly. The spools of rayon are passed through a high-frequency electrical field, and the electronic action sets the twist uniformly. The spool ends are disks held together with a steel tube. Laminated tubing, made with Bakelite phenolic laminating varnishes, forms the waist of the spool. Though exposed to high temperatures, the spool ends heat up very slightly and therefore do not blister.

**Piedmont A.A.T.C.C. Will
Hear Dr. F. T. Peirce**

The "victory meeting" of the Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at Charlotte Oct. 13 will feature afternoon technical discussions on piece

goods dyeing and hosiery dyeing, an election of new officers and an evening banquet. Principal speaker at the banquet, at which dress will be optional, will be Dr. Frederick T. Peirce, director of research for the North Carolina State College school of textiles.

Frank L. Walton's *'Thread of Victory'*

Frank L. Walton, vice-president of Catlin Farish Co. at New York City, went to Washington early in 1941 as director of textile operations for the War Production Board and its predecessor, the Office of Production Management. In his recently published book, *Thread of Victory*, Mr. Walton reviews in an interesting manner the history of governmental activities in the textile field during World War II. In a foreword to the volume, Donald Nelson explains that "The task faced by Frank L. Walton and his associates was that of converting and conserving textiles, clothing and leather to meet the staggering needs of an onrushing war. At the same time, it was necessary to keep the flow of civilian supplies at such a level as to sustain our

people at home, and particularly the millions engaged in essential war work." The former WPB chairman then states that "As the man who supervised and worked closest with these programs in their formative stages, Frank Walton is well qualified to tell this epic story."

Thread of Victory may be secured for three dollars from Fairchild Publishing Co., New York City.

War Production Drive Is Dissolved By WPB

The War Production Drive was dissolved as a function of the War Production Board Sept. 30. More than 5,300 labor-management production committees, representing approximately 8,000,000 workers, were created under the direction of the drive, headed by Acting Director William F. Todd.

Through these labor-management production committees, over 6,000,000 suggestions for improvements in production techniques were submitted. It has been conservatively estimated that more than a fourth of these suggestions were utilized, with a resultant

savings of well over \$300,000,000. Mr. Todd said that a high proportion of the committees have expressed their intention of continuing in operation as permanently functioning bodies. They emphasize the beneficial affects the committees will have on production for peace, particularly from the standpoint of improved relations between management and labor. Proposals that certain activities of the drive be taken over and carried on by a permanent government agency are now under consideration.

Thermostats and Pressure Switches Catalogued

A Condensed Catalog and Price Sheet, which contains illustrations and tables detailing the functions of thermostats and pressure switches, has been issued by United Electric Controls Co. of Boston, Mass. List prices of all types of thermostats and pressure switches manufactured by the firm accompany the descriptive material. Upon inquiry the company offers to design and quote on special thermostats and pressure switches to meet special and unusual requirements.

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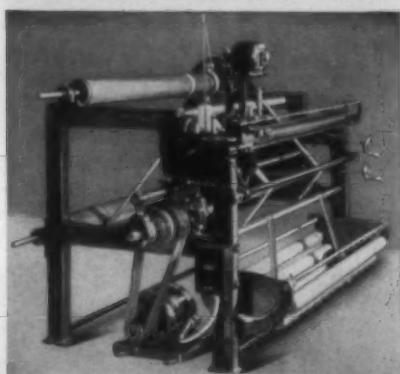
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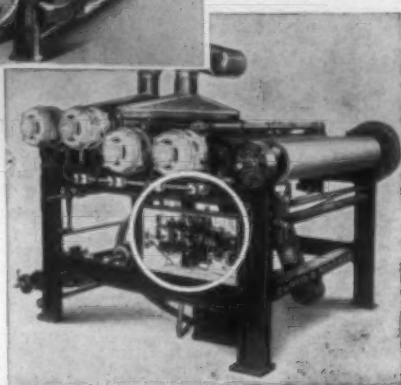
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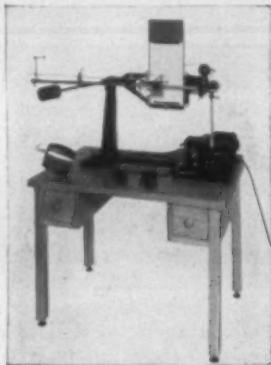


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Cotton Fiber Class At Clemson

Registration for a class in cotton fiber testing, conducted in the laboratories of the school of textiles at Clemson College, S. C., was scheduled for Oct. 8 at the new textile building at Clemson. Sponsored by the division of technical service of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., the class is composed of trainees representing 25 mills, Clemson students and a Chinese student of Ming Hsien College, Chintong, China. The training course will require a minimum period of eight weeks, with some trainees expected to spend as much as nine or ten weeks in the laboratory. The tuition is free of charge to mills and students. Mills, however, are expected to finance the trainees' living expenses while taking the course.

Dan River Describes Resin Developments

New finishes for cotton roving and yarns treated with various synthetic resins and other bonding agents, have been announced by the research engineering division of Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va. Improved physical construction of these yarns, and their application to a greatly broadened field of commercial uses, has also marked the year that has elapsed since these revolutionary processes first emerged from Dan River laboratories.

Progress has been steady in the improvement of the machines by which roving and yarn are treated with bonding agents, so that today the productivity of such machines is much greater than a year ago. Particularly encouraging results have been obtained in polished yarn by new processes which eliminate some of the costly operations heretofore necessary in the conventional methods of polishing yarns.

A polished yarn of natural color, three-ply 6s, produced by this new process shows high tensile strength, great evenness and smoothness and a generally fine appearance. The polishing is accomplished simultaneously with the curing of the synthetic resin bonding agent. The character of this yarn and the economical manner of its production would indicate its adaptability to many of the uses for which polished yarns are required. These improvements have all been gained without affecting the increased tensile strength, better stretch control and other factors that gave these products recognition as actually new articles of textile manufacture.

The great interest shown by the world textile industry in these developments has been evidenced by the large number of mill executives and technologists who have visited Danville in the past year. Working arrangements have been made on an international scale with textile men who are co-operating with the Dan River research staff in further development of the various synthetic resin processes.

In line with its policy of disclosing to the industry informative data on new yarn finishes and application, the Dan River research staff has summarized these developments as follows:

Belting cord, particularly suitable for automotive fan belts, showing greatly increased strength and very considerable gains in running time of such belts in actual use.

Yarns especially treated for use in weaving spinning

tapes; such spinning tapes have much higher tensile strength and resistance to abrasion, better control of stretch and less tendency to slipping; grease and oil repellent.

"Fiber Bonded" roving especially adapted to braiding high-strength rope; mildew proofed in the same bath.

Sewing thread treated and dyed in the same operation having high tensile strength and flexibility with controlled stretch.

Sewing thread especially treated for the sewing of shoe soles; showing higher breaking strength than the same thread made of expensive cotton; adapted to the absorption of wax and other lubricants in the sewing process; also suitable for luggage and harness sewing.

Roving and ply yarn treated with a bonding agent of an entirely new type, having high tensile strength and exhibiting a very even, smooth and glossy finish, highly adaptable to weaving; also showing a consistent and fairly rapid recovery of stretch, thus fulfilling the requirements of those specialized types of yarns, known as "yarns with a memory."

Especially adapted florist' twine, a Fiber Bonded and dyed yarn of high strength and flexibility.

Low-grade cotton roving made from waste, rough and uneven, is converted by Fiber Bonded treatment into cord of greater evenness and showing an increase from an original breaking strength of seven pounds to a final breaking strength of 14 pounds.

All-purpose Fiber Bonded twine products, suitable for many uses: tough and resistant to abrasion; this

twine may be dyed in any color in same resin treatment bath.

High tensile strength three-ply 6s yarn, glazed, dyed and bonded in one bath, thus reducing cost; suitable for multiform uses as twine.

Fiber Bonded roving encased in heavy resin coating; may be dyed in the same bath; high tensile strength and adaptable to various coated-yarn uses.

Variations in rovings treated with bonding agents; in natural finishes and in colors; highly flexible or very stiff and wiry; and illustrative of the wide range of characteristics which may be imparted to a Fiber Bonded roving or to a yarn by these new chemical treatments.

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Over-All Type Advisory Groups To Remain

Industry advisory committees of an over-all type will be retained on an "on call" basis until the War Production Board is liquidated, WPB announced Sept. 7, in issuing supplementary rules to govern its advisory groups. During the present demobilization and reconversion period, certain industry committees that represent segments of major industries will be dissolved. Over-all type committees will continue to function.

WPB also announced that certificates of appreciation will be forwarded to 8,000 members of the 792 committees now active as well as to industry members formerly associated with the agency's advisory groups since the first one was formed late in 1941. Each certificate will express the appreciation of J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, for their "loyal service to a grateful nation."

40 Per Cent Set-Aside for Rayon Mills

Rayon weavers will be required to set aside 40 per cent of their production to insure success of the government's low price civilian clothing program under an amendment approved by the War Production Board. The action was effected by amending Schedule J to M-328B. Under the amendment the rayon weavers, whether they sell in finished or grey state, will deliver at least 40 per cent of their production in the fourth quarter either to fill orders rated CC in Schedule J of M-328B or on certifications by converters.

Cotton Dust and Lint Control Outlined

Information for plant engineers and maintenance men on the control of dust and lint in plants handling cotton stocks is provided in a new technical data file prepared by the department of industrial research of L. Sonnenborn Sons, Inc., New York City. It tells how dust formations may be eliminated and how the control of and decrease in airborne infections, specifically respiratory diseases, may be effectively combatted. A copy of *Technical Data File F-39* may be obtained on request to the department of industrial research, L. Sonnenborn Sons, Inc., 88 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Report To Stockholders Wins Prize

The bronze "Oscar of Industry" has been awarded to Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co. for having the best annual report to stockholders in the rubber industry for the year 1944. The award was made by the publication, *Financial World*, at its annual report awards dinner in New York City, Oct. 2. A. L. Freedlander, president of Dayton Rubber, accepted the award.

This is the third consecutive year Dayton Rubber has won the highest merit award for annual reports to stockholders. Some 1,250 companies qualified for entry in the *Financial World's* national survey of 1944.

Duplan Reports Successful Reconversion

Sales of the Duplan Corp. have increased 14 per cent over the previous year, representing a total of \$20,108,353, and there has been a 30 per cent increase in net profits for the year ended May 31, 1945, E. C. Geier, president, has reported to stockholders. Anticipation of further expansion in both the weaving and the yarn

throwing departments of Duplan was expressed in his report. "The nylon yarn throwing plant at Winston-Salem is being doubled in size and will be installed in a new building now being constructed," he said. "The Berwick, Pa., mill has been enlarged. New looms are planned for prompt delivery to our weaving mills where they will be used to add to our production."

New textile products developed by the company for war have been restyled for use in homes and industries. These include fabrics of rayon, nylon, glass, asbestos and other materials. "Duplan has had no reconversion problems," said Mr. Geier. "All war contracts were converted to civilian production in a few hours, and all of our employees are continuing to work full time just as they did during the war. There is no unemployment because for every war order we planned a civilian counterpart, using the same materials, if war contracts were canceled."

Textile Institute Addition Is Planned

Architectural plans of the engineering and applications building of the Institute of Textile Technology, established at Charlottesville, Va., as a center for research in textiles, has been approved for construction by the institute's building committee. This building will house for the present laboratories for chemical, physical and engineering research until such time as separate buildings for these activities are constructed, when this building will become exclusively the engineering and applications building.

National Gypsum Leases Sonoco Paper Mill

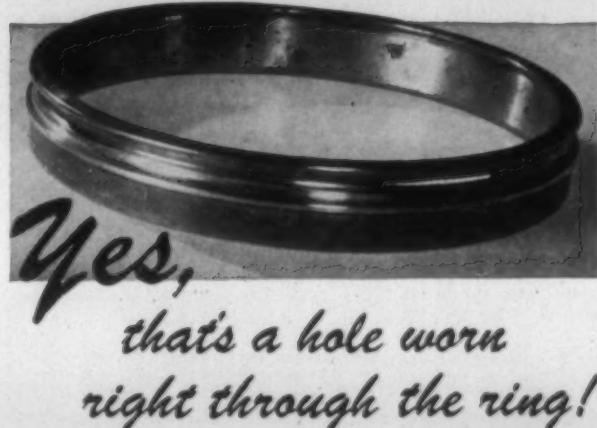
Sonoco Products Co. of Hartsville, S. C., has leased to National Gypsum Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., its paper mill and other real property at Garwood, N. J., where the latter company will manufacture paper board for its own use after assuming control of the plant Jan. 1, 1946. Operations of various converting departments will be continued by Sonoco at Garwood for an indefinite period.

'Ardil' Produced At Scotland Plant

"Ardil," wool-like fiber being developed by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., from ground nuts, is to be produced for preliminary commercial purposes in a pilot plant being erected at Ardeer, Scotland. No details are available as to when the fiber will be released to the trade.

Sellers of finished dogwood and persimmon shuttles have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration to increase their prices to reflect the dollar-and-cent increases authorized for dogwood and persimmon shuttle blocks Aug. 11, 1945.

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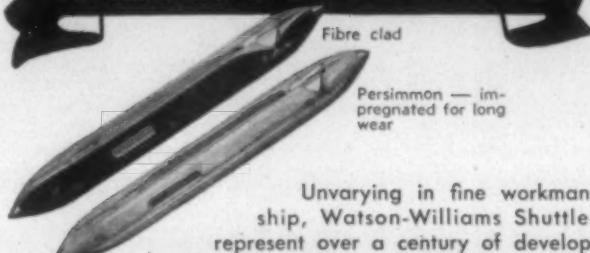
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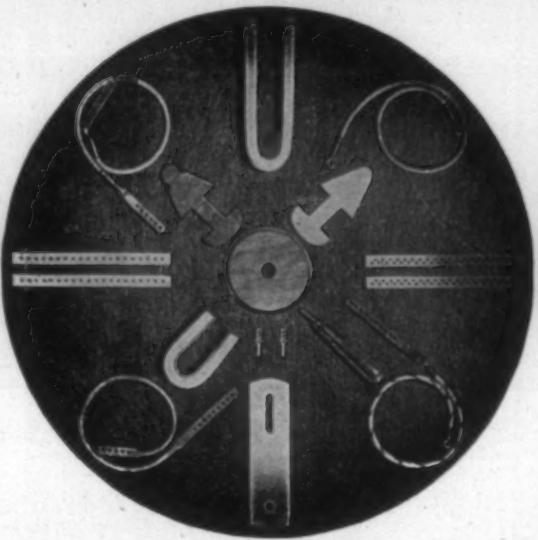
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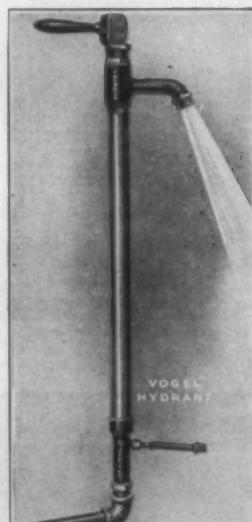


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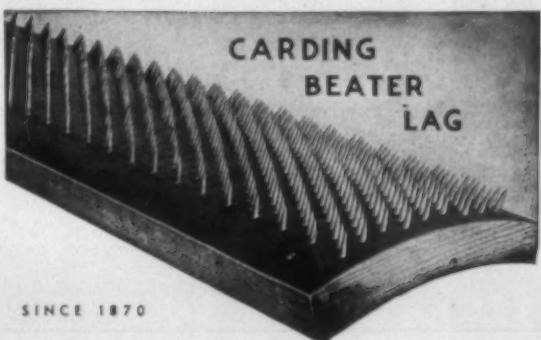
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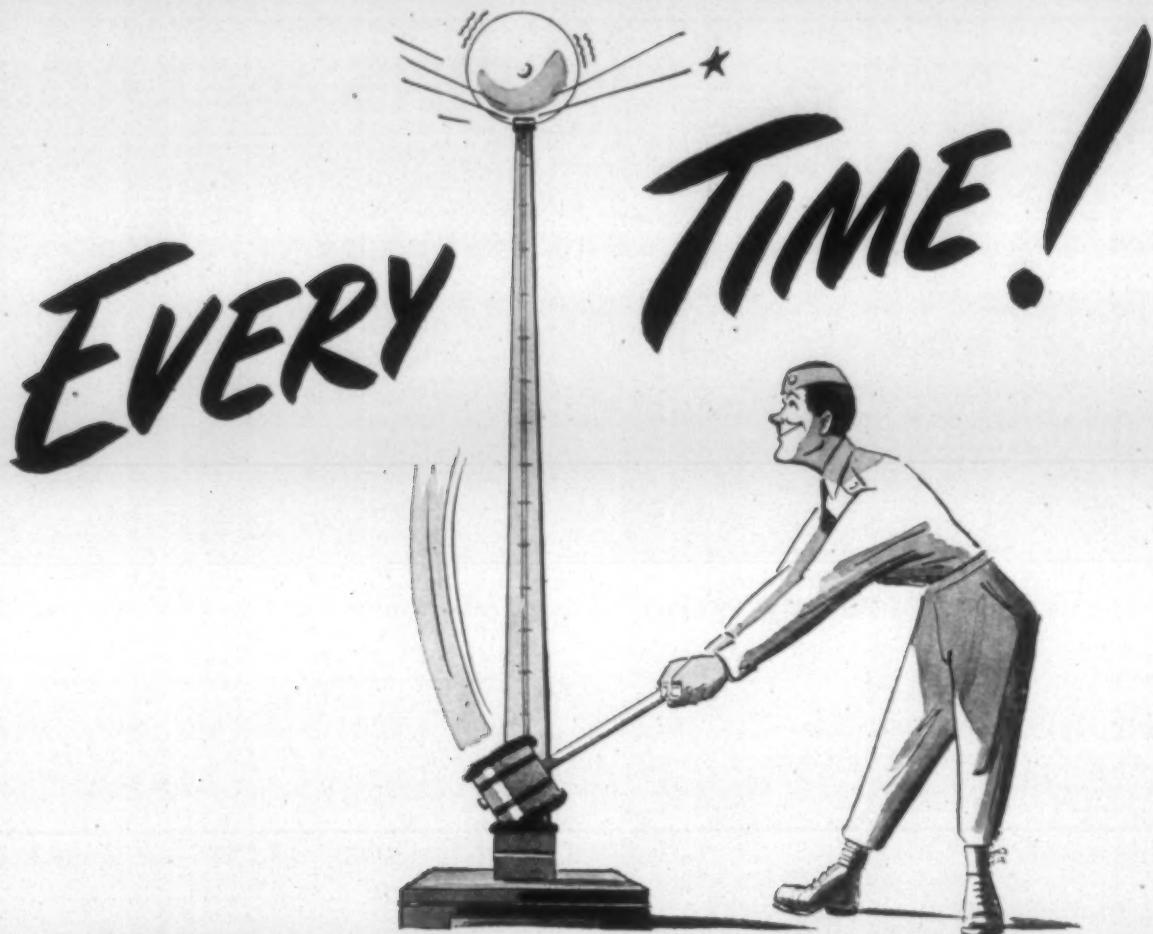
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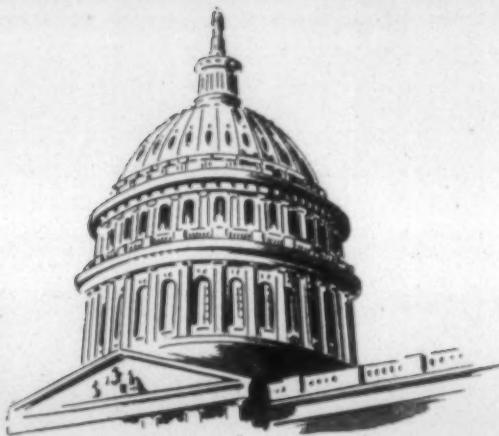


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WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]



OPA HAS RELAXED ITS TEXTILE COST ABSORPTION POLICY in the interest of freeing greater quantities of finished piece goods for the civilian market. Demand is heavy because of the shortage of fabrics for wearing apparel. The freed goods originally were made for the government, but released by contract cancellations, and can be used if refinished. OPA's order of September 26 provides a method for obtaining a mark-up when refinishing "contractor inventory" finished piece goods. The low-cost garment program is being pushed by WPB and Director Krug says he will order set-asides in fabrics if the present priority system breaks down.

WPB's forecast is that with the exception of the first quarter of 1944, more cotton fabric will be woven in the next three months for use in civilian clothing than any quarter since 1942. A total of 2.134 million linear yards of cotton and rayon woven goods were processed and finished in the second quarter of 1945, a decline of less than one per cent from the first quarter.

Relations between the President and Congress are rapidly deteriorating, and flaring into open criticism and hostility. Difficulty arises in the fact that the Administration's legislative program has little support in either the House or the Senate, and is meeting with rough going.

The jobless benefit and "full employment" bills have passed the Senate, sharply amended, only to run into stone walls of opposition in the House, where both are buried in committees. The minimum wage and fair employment practice proposals are buried even deeper, with the prospect of action by either branch very small. President Truman charged the House Ways and Means committee with letting him down on the \$25-a-week-for-26-weeks proposal, which the committee pigeonholed after Senate passage, and committee opposition froze tighter.

Majority leaders in both branches are genuinely alarmed over widening gulf, and urging the President to trim down his legislative demands. Atmosphere promises to become more clouded, and an impasse can arise that will jeopardize the personal fortunes of Truman. A major difficulty is that the President still has a top-heavy load of New Deal higher-ups who find trouble in getting into stride with him.

Hearings on the 65 to 75-cent minimum wage bill are bogged down in the arithmetic of the matter. The bill is a long way from being reported, and a much longer distance from Senate passage. House sentiment is overwhelmingly against the measure. Labor unions have turned on intense pressure to have bill reported in original form. Difficulty is that higher minimum floors mean higher ceilings; some

committee members hold the way to a higher standard of living is in keeping production costs down and providing more regular employment.

"Full employment" bill has passed the Senate in diluted form, and goes to a House committee wholly lacking in sympathy for it. While Senate amended the most criticised features, the bill lays a direct "moral responsibility" on the government to provide jobs in seasons of recession in keeping with the Wallace thesis of 60,000,000 made jobs, and makes the responsibility at least equal to that of national defense, maintenance of the government or payment of the national debt. The bill met a double-barreled Democrat-Republican attack in Senate passage as "setting up the rankest kind of state socialism," creating an arbitrary and indefinite obligation on government to "feed every man," and re-opening the way to prolonged and uncontrolled deficit spending. It's unlikely the House committee will even report this bill out, although the Administration is turning on all the heat its got to get it out. However, some kind of a "full employment" bill, providing for government co-operation with state and local governments and private industry, will probably be passed eventually.

The Administration's tax revision program calls for repeal of the excess profits tax for corporations, and repeal of the three per cent normal tax on individual incomes. House Ways and Means committee will accept the first, but probably reject the second by a large majority. Excise taxes may not be touched. Reason is that normal tax repeal would exempt over 6,000,000 taxpayers from any tax whatever. Committee sentiment is crystalizing for a flat percentage reduction, applicable from the highest bracket down, with change to allow the same deductions for personal exemptions and for dependents from the normal tax that are allowed now for the surtax.

Legislators are "sore and dissatisfied" with the attempt of the President to dictate tax changes, and to force its favorable action on jobless benefits. Sentiment in the Senate finance committee closely parallels that of House committeemen. Final action on a "transition" bill on these lines early in December is very probable. But the measure may run into a Presidential veto. Labor unions demand that individual income changes be restricted to repeal of the three per cent normal tax and reductions in the lowest bracket surtaxes, thus releasing about 10,000,000 taxpayers from any substantial payments.

Labor unrest is spreading across the country, ranging from sporadic walk-outs to threats of general strikes, will become much worse before it becomes any better, and may attain paralyzing proportions as cold weather approaches. This is the behind-the-scenes view of the highest government officials in touch with the matter. Key to the immediate future is the demands, accompanied by threat of "independent action," which Lewis is making on coal mine owners to gain union recognition and collective bargaining for mine supervisors and technicians. A coal strike will collateral idleness for millions. The other big unions are getting ready for show-downs, which engulf other hundreds of thousands in strikes or enforced idleness.

The Administration is alarmed, but so far unable to devise a formula for checking the threatened wave. Wartime machinery is wholly inadequate to deal with the problem, or with complex legal problems surrounding the status of workers made idle through strikes.

Mass scale lobbying by CIO for its seven-point legislative program is arousing resentment among members of Congress. The CIO has made almost every mistake in the book. Pressure has included a visit by a CIO delegation to every member, with demand for a "yes" or "no" answer on each of the seven proposals, followed by filing an answer form on each in the CIO national office.

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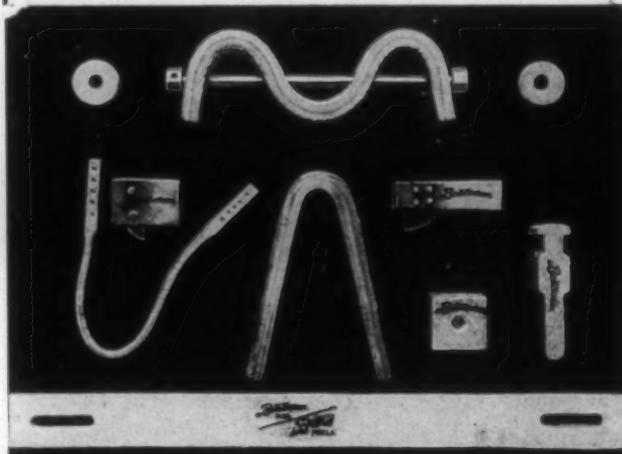
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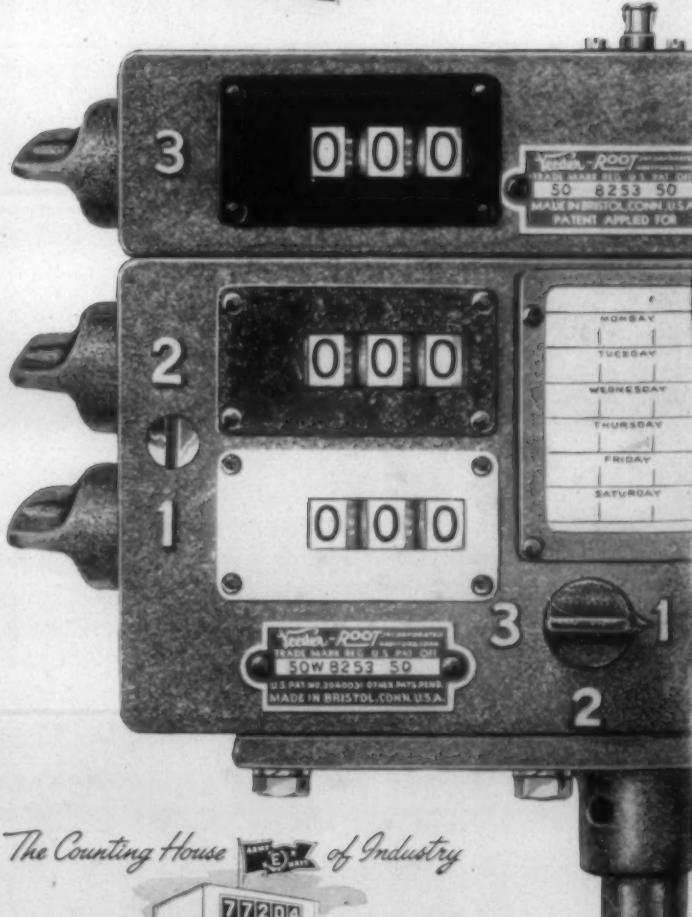
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